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MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 7, 1926

Vol. 6, No. 27

SEED MARKETING CONFERENCEHELD IN CHICAGO RECENTLYJUL 16 1926
U. S. Department of Agriculture

A seed marketing conference was held the latter part of June in Chicago at the call of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Representatives of state crop improvement associations, seed growers' associations, and other state agencies engaged in seed certification work from thirteen states and committees representing the seed trade were present. The purpose of the conference was to discuss seed marketing problems affecting the marketing of seed of known origin and variety and for making recommendations to guide the Federal Bureau in its work along this line. Committees were appointed to consider various phases of seed marketing, and reported the second day of the conference. Some of the important committee recommendations adopted provide that because of lack of uniformity in systems of seed certification, methods and nomenclature, the Bureau cooperate with the International Crop Improvement Association in the establishment of a uniform system and that the Bureau investigate the problem of the interstate movement of seed of known origin and variety; that the Bureau devise and suggest means by which the adaptability and varietal purity of field seeds and seed grains may be authenticated on a voluntary basis by seed distributors; and that all agencies represented should cooperate with the Bureau in collecting information upon which intelligent and effective seed legislation may be based and that seed certification in the states be uniform in character and based upon the rules and regulations formulated and adopted by the International Crop Improvement Association.

The conference recommended that other meetings of this type be held when needed, and a committee was appointed to arrange for one to be held at the time of the meeting of the International Crop Improvement Association in December. G.C. Edler of the Federal Bureau has been doing some work along the line of authenticating seed of known origin and variety.

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DIRECTOR OF GEORGIA BUREAU OF MARKETS RETIRES

The Director of the Georgia Bureau of Markets, L.B. Jackson, has retired from the Bureau work. B.A. Hancock is Acting Director.

BILLS IN CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURE

H.R. 7893, to create a Division of cooperative marketing in the Department of Agriculture; to provide for the acquisition and dissemination of information pertaining to cooperation***to provide for calling advisors to counsel with the Secretary of Agriculture***and for other purposes, passed the Senate on June 29. This bill passed the House on January 26, 1926. It then went to the Conference Committee of the two Houses.

H.R. 7893, by Mr. Haugen, to create a division of cooperative marketing in the Department of Agriculture, was signed by the President on July 2.

An appropriation of \$150,000 for carrying into effect the provisions of the Cooperative Marketing Bill is carried in the Second deficiency Bill (H.R. 13040) which has been signed by the President.

H.R. 7, by Mr. Lehlbach, to amend the retirement act, was signed by the President on July 3. This bill provides for a maximum annuity of \$1,000, but does not change the retirement ages. It increases the contribution on the part of employees from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2%.

H.R. 6728, by Mr. Glynn, to regulate in the District of Columbia the traffic in, sale, and use of milk bottles, cans, crates, etc., was signed by the President on July 2.

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NEW CLASS OF POULTRY TO BE INSPECTED

A new class of poultry has been added to the poultry inspection program of the New Jersey Bureau of Markets this year. It is the "New Jersey Approved Meat Producing Flock". This class is not a part of certification and is designed to provide inspection and blood-testing for mixed breeds used entirely for meat production.

Poultrymen are being urged by the New Jersey Bureau to make their applications for inspection early. No application will be considered after September first they announce. The large number of inspections to be made this year is responsible for the necessity for early applications.

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BUREAU IS STUDYING DAIRY STATISTICS

A survey of dairy statistics prepared by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics is being made with a view to improving and enlarging the information provided. Paul O. Nyhus, Wisconsin State Statistician is making the study. He is consulting trade and other dairy organizations to find out what figures will be of most use and value to the dairy interests.

NEW CHIEF INSPECTOR IN NEW JERSEY

The position of chief inspector for fruits and vegetables in the New Jersey Bureau of Markets, left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Kenneth Hankinson, has been filled through the temporary appointment of Mr. William C. Lynn. Mr. Lynn is a graduate of Penn State Agricultural College. For four years he was with the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. Mr. Lynn assumed his new duties on June 21st, and immediately started to prepare for shipping point inspection on fruits and vegetables this summer. Up to the present time the Bureau has applications for five inspectors.

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BUREAU EMPLOYS MAN TO STUDY MILK MARKETING

A man to study fluid milk marketing has been employed by the Division of Cooperation, Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. He is Hutzler Metzger, a graduate of the North Dakota Agricultural College and with work towards a Ph. D. at the University of Minnesota. Mr. Metzger has been connected with the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station and later was Assistant Farm Management Demonstrator in North Dakota. He has also been connected with the University of Minnesota and was Research Agent in Marketing for the Federal Bureau for some time.

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INTEREST IN AUCTION SELLING

After several months study of the Swedesboro tomato market situation, the New Jersey Bureau of Markets has prepared prospectus for opening a public auction system. This Bureau believes there are several shipping stations in New Jersey in which a public auction could be introduced to advantage.

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NORTH CAROLINA "MARKET NEWS" DISCONTINUED

The Market News issued by the North Carolina Division of Markets has been discontinued as a distinct publication. The service rendered by the News will be included in a general bulletin to be issued by the State Department of Agriculture.

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THE FIRST DIRECT SHIPMENT BY MOTOR TRUCK FROM MARYLAND TO BOSTON

was made the middle of June. The truck carried a consignment of straw-berries and made the trip in about twenty-seven hours. The fruit arrived in good condition.

MASSACHUSETTS BUREAU OF MARKETS
ORGANIZED IN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The law under which the Massachusetts Bureau of Markets operates provides that the Commissioner of agriculture shall organize the department in divisions including a division of markets. The compensation of directors shall be fixed by the commissioner with the approval of the governor and council. He also, subject to the civil service laws, appoints other employees.

The Department of Agriculture through its divisions is given power to carry out the laws of the state in regard to agriculture including the production, storage, marketing and distribution of agricultural products; investigate the cost of the production and marketing in all its phases and the sources of supply of agricultural products and the production, transportation, storage, marketing and distribution of agricultural products sold, offered for sale, stored or held within the state; collect and disseminate data and statistics as to the food produced, stored or held within the state with the quantities available from time to time and the location thereof; investigate and aid improved methods of cooperative production, marketing and distribution of agricultural products; and other functions.

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COTTON SPINNING TEST DISCUSSIONS
PROVE VALUABLE TO TRADE

A two weeks meeting at which the results of spinning tests of cotton were discussed has just been completed at Clemson College, South Carolina. H.H. Willis of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics has been making the tests and had charge of the meeting. He reports that from twenty to thirty mill and cotton men attended each session. Many of the men spent practically full time on this work while others came in for the evening sessions after their day's work was completed. Included in the attendance were a vice president, a general manager, six superintendents, three reachers and several overseers. Among the topics discussed were the following:

Waste percentages of the various grades representing the Universal Standards.

Strength of the yarns and their spinning and finishing qualities.

Results of the spinning tests of the several varieties of cotton tested.

Practical discussions as to manipulation of machines.

Other practical subjects concerning the spinning of yarns.

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THE IMPORTANCE AND VALUE OF FEDERAL GRADES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS was stressed in a recent press release by L.H. Hauter of the New Mexico A. & M. College. He believes these standards are among the most important accomplishments of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. He is advocating more general adoption of grades and inspection by the producers in his state.

SURVEY UNDER WAY OF CREDIT
CONDITIONS IN OKLAHOMA

A cooperative survey of credit conditions in Oklahoma is being made by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Oklahoma Agricultural College. Nils A. Olsen is leader of the project for the Bureau and J. T. Sanders for the College.

The primary object is to ascertain by a survey of representative areas, the extent to which production credit influences the marketing of cotton. Information will also be obtained on costs, security and maturity of loans made to cotton growers. A list of all chattel mortgages covering cotton acreage filed in three representative counties in the cotton growing section of Oklahoma during the two crop seasons of 1924 and 1925 will be secured. In each of the three counties, one township will be canvassed in detail and schedules taken for each available farmer in the area.

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COLORADO COUNCIL TO CONTINUE WORK

A joint meeting of the Colorado Agricultural Advisory Council and the Executive Committee of the Farmers' Congress was held recently with the Extension Service of Colorado. It was decided that there will be no Farmers' Congress this year. However the Advisory Council will continue its study of social and economic problems in the state. A number of papers were presented at the meeting, among them being one on marketing by B.O. Aylesworth, State Director of Markets, one on taxation by L.A. Moorehouse of the State College of Agriculture, and one on the general agricultural situation by Charles A. Lory, President of the State College.

The Advisory Council, which was formed two years ago, is composed of the heads of farm organizations in Colorado.

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BANK TO HELP COUNTY AGENT

The Calcasieu National Bank in Lake Charles, Louisiana, has appointed the vice president, as "key man" to work with and in harmony with Homer L. Brinkley, farm agent, in the execution of a farm program which will be worked out in the near future. The bankers are very enthusiastic over the possibilities of such a plan and have promised their support.

This arrangement was made at a joint meeting of bank officials and members of the Louisiana State University Extension staff. Closer cooperation between the banks of the parish and the farm agents is greatly needed, say the extension specialists, who believe that Calcasieu is taking the lead in one of the greatest pieces of cooperative work yet to be developed.

PUBLICATIONS

CARLOTS UNLOADED IN READING, 1925.
CARLOTS UNLOADED IN LANCASTER, 1925.
CARLOTS UNLOADED IN ERIE, 1925.
CARLOTS UNLOADED IN ALTOONA, 1925.
CARLOTS UNLOADED IN SCRANTON, 1925.
CARLOTS UNLOADED IN WILLIAMSPORT, 1925.
CARLOTS UNLOADED IN PITTSBURGH, 1925.
CARLOTS UNLOADED IN WILKES BARRE, 1925.
CARLOTS UNLOADED IN YORK, 1925.
CARLOTS UNLOADED IN HARRISBURG, 1925.
CARLOTS UNLOADED IN BETHLEHEM, 1925.
CARLOTS UNLOADED IN EASTON-PHILLIPSBURG, 1925.
CARLOTS UNLOADED IN JOHNSTOWN, 1925..
CARLOTS UNLOADED IN ALLENTOWN, 1925.

These are mimeographed reports of the number of carlots of fruits and vegetables unloaded in the towns named during 1925, prepared by the Pennsylvania State Bureau of Markets. The tables show states of origin and month of receipt for practically all carlots.

These reports are published and distributed by the Pennsylvania State Bureau of Markets, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

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TENTATIVE U.S. STANDARD TOBACCO GRADES FOR TYPE 41, mimeographed outline of standards by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

These tentative grades are prepared by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the authority of the United States Warehouse Act. They do not as yet represent a final or finished product. Type 41 is that type of cigar leaf tobacco commonly known as Pennsylvania Seedleaf, Pennsylvania Broadleaf, Pennsylvania Filler Type, or Lancaster or York County Filler Type, produced principally in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and the adjoining counties.

Requests for copies of these grades should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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REGULATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE UNDER THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT OF AUGUST 11, 1916, AS AMENDED. REVISED REGULATIONS FOR COTTON WAREHOUSES, APPROVED APRIL 28, 1926, United States Department of Agriculture, Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 76 (Agricultural Economics).

Requests for copies of this Announcement should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C.

COUNTRY LIFE PROGRAM, ANNUAL PLAN OF WORK- 1926, West Virginia Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the West Virginia College of Agriculture, Department Circular 65, Extension Circular 281.

The Country Life Program for 1926 is the seventh annual plan of work developed under the counsel and guidance of the country people of West Virginia who speak through community councils and county farm bureaus. Each year in more than half of the seven hundred and fifty rural neighborhoods of the state, local plans of work are prepared, based on recognized community needs. Sections take up what West Virginia farm folks need covering higher standards of living, more adequate incomes, and a better mode of life; country life agencies both local groups and state agencies; and plans of work for 1926 for the farm bureau, the State Department of Agriculture, the College of Agriculture; and the Bureau of Agriculture.

This Circular is published and distributed by the West Virginia College of Agriculture, Morgantown, West Virginia.

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THE AVERAGE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF FUEL AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES USED BY FARM FAMILIES by E.L.Kirkpatrick, Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, mimeographed preliminary report by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Home Economics in cooperation with the Ohio Wesleyan University, the Universities of Kentucky and Missouri, the Kansas State Agricultural College and The Farmer's Wife.

This report covers fuel and other household supplies furnished by the farm and purchased in one year for family living purposes by 1337 farm families of selected localities of Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri and Kansas.

Requests for copies of this report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C.

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ANNUAL LIVESTOCK MARKET REVIEW 1925, by H.M.Conway, mimeographed review by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This review is designed to give a perspective of conditions in the livestock industry as exemplified at public markets during 1925, to interpret the situation in general and to emphasize the seasonal variations and the general trend during the year, especially as related to the past.

A limited number of copies of the Annual Review for 1924 are available for distribution on request.

Requests for copies of this review should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C.

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DIRECTIONS FOR GRADING AND PACKING ILLINOIS PEACHES by J.W.Lloyd, Illinois Agricultural College and Experiment Station, Circular No. 310.

This Circular is published and distributed by the Illinois Agricultural College, Urbana, Illinois.

RURAL LIFE SCHOOL FOR MINISTERS JULY 12 TO JULY 22, 1926, AND RURAL LIFE CONFERENCE FOR MARYLAND MINISTERS JULY 23, 1926, The University of Maryland Bulletin.

This bulletin contains the program and announcements of the rural life school and conference.

This bulletin is published and distributed by the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.

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SUMMARY OF CARLOT SHIPMENTS OF IMPORTANT FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA AND NEVADA, 1925, by Homer A. Harris and Opal V. Yoeman, mimeographed summary by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Requests for copies of this summary should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Fruit and Vegetable Division, 206 Wholesale Terminal Building, Los Angeles, California.

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WESTERN NEW YORK PEACH DEAL SEASON 1925, review by A.E. Prugh, mimeographed deal report by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Requests for copies of this report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C.

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OFFICIAL GRADES FOR THE STANDARDIZATION OF UTAH FARM PRODUCTS 1926, printed booklet by the State of Utah, Department of Agriculture.

This booklet is printed and distributed by the Department of Agriculture, State of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

N O T E S

MICHIGAN GROWERS WANT TO POOL THEIR BEANS

Plans for the organization of a farmer-controlled bean pool under the Michigan Elevator Exchange, Lansing, are under consideration. As outlined at a recent meeting of growers, the plan provides for pooling beans through local cooperative elevators; contracts to be signed before October 1 of each year; pools to run from September to April inclusive; and sales to be made by the Michigan Elevator Exchange. The plan was approved by the growers and is now to be submitted to the Michigan Bean Growers' Association for endorsement.

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A COUNTY MARKETING PROGRAM which can be supported by all farmers' organizations in the county is in process of construction in Williams County, Ohio, the State Extension Service announces.

ILLINOIS POULTRY PRODUCERS ORGANIZING

A new organization known as the Flora Poultry Producers' Association, Flora, Ill., has begun a campaign to secure the product of 250,000 hens. Farm bureau members may become members of the poultry association without charge. Non-members are required to buy one share of common stock at \$5, and a two per cent deduction is to be made from the gross sales of such members for overhead expense and services rendered by the farm bureau.

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IOWA LIVESTOCK SHIPPERS TO KEEP UNIFORM RECORDS

Six livestock associations of Louisa County, Iowa, have agreed to keep similar records during the year 1926 in order that a definite check on the business may be obtained and comparisons made of different markets used during the year. The managers hope to secure some interesting figures on cost of shipping and net returns at different markets through these uniform records.

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INDIA BIG TOBACCO PRODUCER

Although no reliable estimate of tobacco production is available either for all India or British India, that country is known to be an important producer, ranking probably next to the United States in the size of the annual crop. India also ranks about fifth among tobacco exporting countries.

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THE CEREAL CROPS IN TURKEY IN 1925 WERE ALL BETTER than they were in 1924, Vice Consul Jordan at Constantinople reports, although still far below pre-war figures. He states that before the war Turkey exported barley, oats and corn, but now the smallness of these crops is largely responsible for an adverse trade balance. Until the peasants grow these crops again to the extent that they were grown before the war, the situation is expected to remain unchanged.

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AMERICAN PEARS ARE POPULAR IN WALES. Bartlett and Kieffer pears from the United States are the best found on the market in Swansea, Wales, according to American Consul A.B.Cooke. Superior flavor, condition and pack give the American product first place over pears from England and the Continent, the season for which ends in October. The importing season runs from mid-September to the end of February.

HAY SHIPMENT SHOWS SLIGHT DAMAGE

Federal hay inspectors at New York City recently inspected a shipment of 150 tons or 1310 bales of alfalfa hay. It had come by steamship from San Francisco and while all of it was not of high quality, only thirteen bales were found to be unsound indicating that they might possibly have been damaged in transit.

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COOP SCHOOL TO BE FEATURE OF FARMERS' WEEK

A three day Cooperative School will be a feature of the Annual Farmers' Week program to be held by the Oklahoma College of Agriculture, August ten to thirteen inclusive. A feature of the school will be the Cooperative Marketing Essay Contest.

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A MOVEMENT TO REDUCE THE DEPENDENCE OF THE BRITISH TOBACCO TRADE upon foreign supplies of raw materials is being fostered by the Tobacco Committee of the British Empire Producers' Organization. The effort is directed largely toward growing Virginia and Kentucky types in suitable parts of the Empire, according to trade reports from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London.

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APPROXIMATELY 500,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WERE MARKETED COOPERATIVELY in Pennsylvania during 1925 by three incorporated associations and twenty-nine unincorporated organizations. One-eighth of the total amount was sold by the Mercer County Cooperative Wool Growers, Inc. of Mercer, Pa.

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THE MEMBERSHIP NOTE IS THE MOST COMMON METHOD OF OBTAINING SHORT TERM CREDIT used by cooperative associations in Pennsylvania. It is a promissory note payable on demand, given by the member to his association for use as collateral in obtaining short time loans at the bank.

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MARKETING SERVICE TO WHEAT GROWERS IN MONTANA is to be furnished by the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association, Grand Forks, according to plans now being made. Separate pools will be maintained for the North Dakota and Montana growers.

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A LAW LICENSING AND BONDING COMMISSION MERCHANTS is being advocated by a number of farmers in Oregon, reports C.E. Spence, State Market Agent.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

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July 14, 1926

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DIVISION OF COOPERATIVE MARKETING CREATED AS RESULT OF NEW LAW

A Division of Cooperative Marketing has been created in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, pursuant to the provisions of the Cooperative Marketing Bill, which was approved and signed by the President just before Congress adjourned. Chris L. Christensen, who for the past two years has been at the head of the cooperative marketing work in the same bureau will be in charge of the new division. The work and personnel of the former Division of Agricultural Cooperation will be transferred to the new Division of Cooperative Marketing. All plans for the new division have been approved by Secretary Jardine.

The research, educational and service work relating to cooperative marketing will be considerably enlarged under the provisions of this act. The department, through the new division, will now be able to give the same attention to the development of cooperative marketing among farmers as has been extended to problems of production. This will be done by the collection, study and dissemination of information regarding the cooperative movement in the United States and foreign countries. Business technic and marketing methods developed by farmers' cooperative enterprises will be analyzed and studied. The experience and knowledge acquired by successful cooperative marketing associations will also be studied and set forth to serve as guide posts in the movement. Commodity cooperative marketing specialists familiar with the needs of cooperative organizations and with the research and service of the department will be employed. These specialists will form a special contact between the 12,000 cooperatives and the department. They will assist in the dissemination of crop and market information, data regarding price trends, and conditions of supply and demand, with such analyses and explanation as are necessary to make thus information of practical value to the cooperatives and their members.

The act enables the department to cooperate with educational agencies. It is part of the plan, therefore, to assist agricultural colleges and cooperative associations in working out a comprehensive educational program in cooperative marketing.

Such additional personnel as will be needed by the bureau in carrying out the provisions of the new act will be selected in accordance with the requirements of the United States Civil Service Commission.

CHANGES MADE IN STAFF IN ALABAMA

The Farm Management Demonstrator in Alabama, J. D. Pope, has resigned effective July first. He is taking up work with the Alabama Experiment Station, where he will do research in Farm Management and Agricultural Economics. Until a successor has been appointed, the farm management work in Alabama will be in charge of F. W. Gist, State Agricultural Statistician and his assistant, B. M. Anderson. The work for the year as planned includes a continuation of the studies and interpretations of agricultural statistics for the state, surveys of sample farms and the dissemination of information on farm management.

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BUREAU MAN TO STUDY CONDITIONS IN EUROPE.

An analysis of the market demand for and the uses of American corn in Europe will be made by G. B. L. Arner of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, who has just sailed on a trip abroad. He will also study the underlying causes of changes in demand for the principal American agricultural products. Arner will spend most of his time in England and Germany. The information is to be used in special studies of conditions affecting the purchasing power of foreign consumers of American products,

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VIRGINIA DIVISION LISTS WOOL MILLS

The decline in the price of wool this year compared with last year has caused producers to seek methods of having their wool manufactured on a custom basis, states the Virginia Division of Markets. To help the producers, the Division has revised its list of wool mills that will do custom work and will supply the list to those requesting it.

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IOWA MAN ON TRIP TO EUROPE

A study of rural social problems in Europe will be made this summer by W. H. Stary, Extension Specialist in Rural Organizations in Iowa. He is making a trip to Europe with the primary purpose of studying conditions along his special line of interest.

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LOUISIANA WORKER VISITING DENMARK

Among those spending some time in Europe this summer is Miss Mary Mims, Community Nights organizer with the Louisiana Extension Service. She is in Denmark for a few weeks to study cooperative marketing and community work.

OREGON MARKET AGENT LAWPASSED IN 1923 GIVES BROAD POWERS.

The office of the State Market Agent in Oregon was established by a law passed in 1923. The law provides for the duties and powers of the State Market Agent as follows:

Act as adviser to producers, distributors and consumers, when requested, assisting them to the best of his ability in the economical and efficient distribution of grain and grain products, hay and products thereof, livestock and all meat products, dairy products, poultry and poultry products and agricultural implements produced, manufactured, processed in or transported into the state of Oregon;

Gather and disseminate, by means of bulletins or press notices, impartial information concerning supply, demand, prevailing prices, commercial movements within the state, from within out of the state, and from without into the state, including quantities in common and cold storage of any such commodities; and he shall prepare and give out for publication a daily market report of representative prices based on actual sales of grain, hay, potatoes, livestock, dairy products and poultry products:

Promote, assist and encourage the establishment of associations and organizations for improving the market relations and services among producers, distributors and consumers:

Investigate complaints and, upon request, act as mediator or arbitrator in any controversy or issue that may arise among producers, distributors and consumers of such products, and in case the parties to the dispute fail to reach an adjustment, he may make his findings public:

Cooperate with the directors and managers of all associations established under the cooperative laws of Oregon and they shall submit to him, upon blanks which he shall furnish, such reports as may be necessary to obtain a clear record of their business. Where any such business appears to be in an unsatisfactory condition he shall do all within his power to protect the interests of members and patrons:

Foster and encourage the inspection, grading, standardizing, labeling and branding of all such products and shall exercise, under the direction of the governor, all the rights, powers and duties vested by law in the public service commission in regard to warehousing, etc.:

Promote the standardization of packages and containers for such products. All duties required by law to be discharged by the state sealer of weights and measures shall be discharged by the state market agent:

Certify for the protection of owners, buyers or creditors, when so requested, samples and warehouse receipts for any such products, verifying quantities and qualities thereof, and he shall charge for such service such fees as he shall deem sufficient to make this service self-supporting:

Grant, upon request, such assistance as may be within his power, to cooperative associations and other distributing agencies, in perfecting and standardizing their accounting systems and shall charge for such services such fees as he shall deem sufficient to make this service self-supporting:

In cooperating with the public service commission, he shall use his best endeavors with all transportation agencies to secure for such products better rates and services:

When requested, he shall assist communities in determining the feasibility of establishing and maintaining public markets:

By means of preliminary surveys, he shall, upon request, aid farmers and others in determining the feasibility of forming cooperative associations, and when, in his opinion, the evidence seems to show that such associations have a fair chance of succeeding he shall assist their prospective members in the various steps necessary to establish their organization:

In cooperation with the agricultural college and the federal bureau of agricultural economics, he shall assist in collecting, assembling and disseminating statistics bearing upon the market conditions of any such products.

The State Market Agent is to be a member of the Oregon cooperative council and is to cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and with other agencies. He has the power to require evidence and to enforce rulings.

The law regarding warehousing and other activities which was made a part of the work of the Market Agent provides for general supervision over the handling, weighing, inspection and storage of grain and hay and the management of terminal and public warehouses. Other commodities such as rice, beans, fertilizers, etc., may also be included under his supervision. Warehousemen are also bonded under this law.

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INSPECTION PAYS LOUISIANA POTATO GROWERS

Louisiana potatoes that had been inspected by the Federal-State Inspection Service this season sold for cash on track at an advance of as much as \$125 per car over what was being offered for the same stock before inspection, reports C. R. Newton, supervising inspector. The average cost of this service to the grower over the entire state was \$5.12 per car. About 435 cars were inspected. Overhead costs for this service such as supervision, traveling expenses incident to supervision, telephone and telegraph and certain clerical costs, are absorbed by the Agricultural Extension Service for Louisiana. This is not the custom in most states, but the Louisiana Service regards shipping point inspection as very important educational work and carries the expense on that theory.

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STEPS TO ESTABLISH A COOPERATIVE LIVESTOCK SALES AGENCY at the stockyards at Springfield, Missouri, are being taken by the Missouri Farmers' Association.

RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

OKLAHOMA COLLEGE WORKING ON
STATE STATISTICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Work on a bibliography of state agricultural statistics for Oklahoma is under way in the library of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington. Miss Icelle Wright of the Oklahoma A. & M. College will spend the next two months here working on the bibliography with the help and direction of the Federal Bureau library staff. Later another worker from the Oklahoma institution, Miss Margaret Walters, will assist in the work.

This is a part of the plan for compiling bibliographies of state agricultural statistics for all states which was made last year. The Bureau library is cooperating and will direct the work, Miss Mary G. Lacy, Librarian, says, but lack of personnel makes it necessary that the states help in the actual preparation of the bibliographies if they are to be completed in the near future. More than half the states and Canada have expressed their interest in this project, Miss Lacy states, and the one for Alabama has been completed and that for California is well along. Oklahoma is the only other state that has taken definite action towards getting started on their compilation.

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SOUTH CAROLINA EXTENSION SERVICE
PLANS FOR INSPECTION AND MARKETING SERVICE

The Extension Work in Marketing in South Carolina includes functions usually carried on by State Bureaus of Markets or similar agencies. The plans for this year provide for the Federal-State shipping point inspection on a number of farm products, and for the force of inspectors necessary for that work. It also proposes demonstrations in the harvesting, grading, packing and loading of products for the best results on the market. Poultry marketing by local agencies is to be promoted along with improved quality of the products and the use of sales methods which have proved their value. In so far as possible the sale of fruits, vegetables and other farm surpluses through the several state associations will be encouraged by the Extension forces. The Extension Service also plans to increase its cooperation with all agencies interested in marketing South Carolina farm products, such as farm organizations, the railroads, etc.

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THE AUGUST PROGRAM FOR RURAL MEETINGS which is being distributed by the South Dakota Extension Service is devoted to the preparation and arrangement of fair exhibits.

ALABAMA EXTENSION SERVICE HELPS
COOPERATIVE MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

The plans of K. G. Baker for extension work in marketing in Alabama are built around cooperative marketing. He will cooperate to the fullest extent with farm agencies organized for the marketing of farm products. His work will be done entirely through the county and home demonstration agents and will consist largely of educational effort. He expects to assist those farmers who are members of associations for the marketing of hogs under the plans worked out by the Extension Service some years ago. When needed, he will assist in the organization of new associations. The marketing of miscellaneous products will be promoted whenever there is need for an organization. Some cooperative purchasing is also done in Alabama and receives the backing of the Extension Service. Among the important phases of the educational work is the standardization of farm products for sale. A number of products are now being graded before sale with satisfactory results. All actual business transactions are handled by the Alabama Farm Bureau, the Extension Service acting in an educational and advisory capacity only.

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SOUTH DAKOTA POTATO CONSUMPTION
DATA BEING COMPILED

With a view to ascertaining better potato markets in which to buy and sell and to secure a more accurate check upon the disposal of the South Dakota potato crop, O. L. Dawson, federal statistician at the South Dakota State College, is asking both country and city people to aid him by sending in their estimates of potato consumption per capita. Questionnaires have been sent out to many persons in South Dakota on this question and the cooperation of all is asked.

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DATA TO BE ANALYZED STATISTICALLY

A statistical analysis of the approximately 1300 records of the dairy enterprise on New York farms which have been collected by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Cornell University, is to be made by the Federal Bureaus of Agricultural Economics and Dairying and Cornell University under an agreement recently made. The aim is to analyze statistically the effect of composition of the ration on the economy of milk production with particular reference to the feeding practices under many systems of dairy farming.

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FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GROWERS OF ILLINOIS WILL PACK more of their products cooperatively in their own packing sheds this year than ever before, according to announcements by the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange. A number of new central packing sheds have been built and equipped and will be ready for use this season.

PUBLICATIONS

MARKETING LETTUCE by Charles W. Hauck, Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Department Bulletin No. 1412.

The table of contents contains, among others, the following headings: Producing Areas; Types and Varieties; Harvesting; Grading and Packing; Loading and Shipping Methods; Car-Lot Movement and Distribution; Preferences in Consuming Markets; Prices; General Sales Practices; and Federal Services in Marketing.

Requests for copies of this Bulletin should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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THE ECONOMIC LIMITS OF THE COST OF WATER FOR IRRIGATION, WELD COUNTY, COLORADO, by R. P. Teele, Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and Paul A. Ewing, Federal Bureau of Public Roads, mimeographed preliminary report by the two Bureaus in cooperation.

This is one of a series of reports on studies of the cost of water for irrigation made by the two Bureaus in cooperation.

Requests for copies of this report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. D.

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THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY TOBACCO SITUATION AND THE USE OF TOBACCO LAND, WINTER 1925-1926, mimeographed, Massachusetts Agricultural Extension Service, Extension Leaflet, No. 93.

This is a report by the committee on the tobacco situation of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

This leaflet is published and distributed by the Agricultural Extension Service, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Massachusetts.

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RENTING FARMS IN VIRGINIA by Clifford C. Taylor and J. J. Vernon, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 249.

Among the subjects covered in the bulletin are the occurrence of tenancy throughout Virginia, recent changes in the percentage of tenancy in Virginia, how farms are rented in Virginia, etc. A proposed lease contract is included.

This bulletin is published and distributed by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia.

HANDBOOK OF OFFICIAL GRAIN STANDARDS FOR BARLEY, printed handbook by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This handbook contains a tabulated and abridged description of the official grain standards of the United States for barley which are effective August 24, 1926.

Requests for copies of this handbook should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS (AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS) NO. 95, printed announcement by the United States Department of Agriculture.

This amendment applies to certain provisions of the enforcement of the cotton standards act.

Requests for copies of this amendment should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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CALIFORNIA FRESH PEACH DEAL (Season 1925), summary by C. J. Hansen and O. W. Holmes, mimeographed deal report by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and California Department of Agriculture in cooperation.

Requests for copies of this deal report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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U.S. STANDARDS FOR PLUMS AND PRUNES (FRESH) 1926, mimeographed outline of grades by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Requests for copies of these standards should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C.

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A SUGGESTED SAFE FARMING PROGRAM FOR TEXAS printed leaflet by the Agricultural College of Texas, Extension Service.

This leaflet is published and distributed by the Agricultural College of Texas, College Station, Texas.

N O T E S

MICHIGAN EXCHANGE JOINS PRODUCERS

On May 1 of this year the Michigan Livestock Exchange, a cooperative sales agency operating on the Detroit livestock market, became a member of the National Livestock Producers' Association, Chicago. This association now has member units operating upon 14 terminal livestock markets.

CONTRACT NEED NOT NAME PRICE

Many cooperative associations employ what is known as the "purchase and sale" type of contract. Of course, no purchase price in dollars is named in the contract, but it provides that the member shall receive the full sale price for products of the grade delivered, less necessary marketing expenses and any other authorized deductions. In other words, a "rule" for determining the purchase price in dollars is given in the contract. The argument has sometimes been made that this type of contract is defective as a "purchase and sale" agreement because it does not in dollars specify the purchase price of the products which it covers. With respect to this contention the following quotation from the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States v. Swift and Company, 46 S. Ct. 308, is of interest.

Under ordinary conditions, a valid agreement can be made for purchase and sale without the fixing of a specific price. In such a case a reasonable price is presumed to have been intended. In the case of United States v. Wilkins, 6 Wheat. 135, 5 L. Ed. 225, it was held under a proviso of the contract, which left the price to be adjusted by the government and the contractor, that it was to be the joint act of both parties and not the exclusive act of either, that if they could not agree, then a reasonable compensation was to be allowed, that reasonable compensation was to be proved by competent evidence and settled by a jury and that the contractor at such trial was at liberty to show that the sum allowed him by the Secretary of War was not a reasonable compensation.

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NORTH DAKOTA ASSOCIATION CONTRACTS WITH WOOL EXCHANGE

By virtue of an agreement between the National Wool Exchange, Helena, Mont., and the North Dakota Cooperative Wool Marketing Association, Fargo, all the wool controlled by the Association will be graded and sold through the Exchange. The wool will be graded by one of the graders of the Exchange and will be stored in the warehouse of the Association in Fargo. Samples of each grade will be forwarded to Boston where they will be placed on exhibition in the warehouse of the Exchange until sold direct to mills. All offers received for these wools will be submitted to the marketing committee of the Association for approval before the sale is made.

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COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA, are required to register under an act passed in 1923, or to refrain from the use of the word "cooperative" or any word importing a similar meaning. Furthermore, if they do not register they are "debarred from holding out in any manner that their trade or business is cooperative."

SOVIET GRAIN PURCHASE PLAN REORGANIZED

Following the failure of the Soviet grain export program for the season 1925-26 the Central Committee of the Communist Party has approved a resolution outlining a new plan for grain purchases to be followed during the season 1926-27, according to unofficial information received by the Department of Agriculture. The outstanding features of the plan are greater centralization and a determined effort to eliminate private enterprises from the grain trade. The principal grain purchases under the new plan are to be made by the Grain and Agricultural Products Trading Company (Khlebo-product), the Central Union of Consumers Cooperatives and the All-Russian Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (Controsoyus). The grain for export will be handled chiefly by the "Khlebo-product." All other organizations are forbidden to accept deliveries of grain directly from producers or private merchants, and from primary cooperatives only when the principal organizations are unable to make deliveries. The elimination of private trade is to be effected by discontinuing the practice of leasing flour mills to private persons. The mills will be given over to cooperatives and to specially created "trusts." To give greater rigidity to the centralized system of grain purchases, none but the State Bank is permitted to grant credits to the grain trade or in any other way to finance it.

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DARK TOBACCO GROWERS MUST DECIDE FATE OF ASSOCIATION

It is announced by the management of the Dark Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association, Hopkinsville, Ky., that the course of action to be taken in regard to the 1926 crop must be decided by the growers. On the demands of the membership last year the liquidated damage provision of the contract was waived and growers could sell their tobacco where and when they pleased. At present many members are urging that plans be made to handle the 1926 crop after an effort is made to increase the membership. A number of plans are being considered by the directors.

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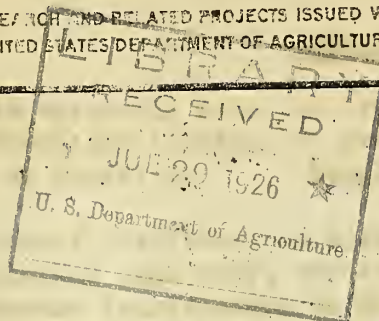
OKLAHOMA POTATO GROWERS FORM ASSOCIATION

Forty Oklahoma growers of potatoes and onions have recently organized the Oklahoma Potato Growers' Association with headquarters at Muskogee. The new cooperative organization is without capital stock and may include in its membership any potato grower in Oklahoma or any landlord upon whose land potatoes are grown. The association will be governed by a board of six directors, of whom one shall be nominated by the president of the State Board of Agriculture to represent the general public. Each member is to pay a membership fee of one dollar per year.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Vol. 6, No. 29

July 21, 1926

UNIVERSAL COTTON STAPLE STANDARDS SOUGHT.

Invitations to an international conference on the proposed establishment of universal staple standards for cotton have been sent by Secretary Jardine, of the Department of Agriculture, to European cotton associations and exchanges who already are parties to agreement on universal standards for grade.

Secretary Jardine has tentatively set August 10 as the date of the conference, the place to be at the American Embassy at London. Several acceptances by the European representatives have been received by the Secretary, and department officials anticipate that there will be no refusals inasmuch as representatives of the European associations and exchanges have already indicated informally their willingness to meet on the question of staple standards.

The European associations and exchanges that have been invited to the London conference include the Liverpool Cotton Association, Ltd.; Manchester Cotton Association, Ltd.; Bremen Cotton Exchange; Havre Cotton Exchange; Italian Cotton Association; Barcelona Cotton Exchange; Rotterdam Cotton Exchange; Ghent Cotton Exchange, and the Federation of Master Spinners Associations. Representatives of American exporters also have been invited to attend.

Department officials declared that the establishment of universal staple standards would facilitate the marketing of the crop, tend to make quotations more comparable, and make export statistics more reliable.

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NORTHWEST GROWERS BUY APPLE WIPERS.

Northwestern apple growers are making strenuous efforts to avoid a recurrence of the difficulties from excessive spray residue which they experienced last year. Reports state that many packing houses are installing wiping machines. The Hood River Apple Growers Association alone has ordered 100 machines, which cost about \$500 each, installed.

BUREAU FARM MANAGEMENT HEAD
RETURNS TO MONTANA COLLEGE.

M.L. Wilson, for the past two years in charge of the Division of Farm Management and Costs, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, resigned to return to the Montana State College Experiment Station.

Mr. Wilson had been granted an indefinite leave of absence to take up work for the department about two years ago, subject to the call of the Montana State College. The work in agricultural economics at Montana has been carried on without the appointment of a successor to Mr. Wilson, and its larger research program leads the college to request his immediate return.

Lloyd S. Tenny, acting chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, announcing Mr. Wilson's resignation, declared that "during Mr. Wilson's brief period with the bureau, he has aided in broadening and strengthening the work in farm management and costs, and has assisted in bringing the research work of the department closer to farmers."

H.R. Tolley, of the Division of Farm Management and Costs has been appointed in charge, succeeding Mr. Wilson.

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COOPERATIVE ATTORNEYS ORGANIZE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The National Association of Cooperative Attorneys was organized by the attorneys who met at the conference for cooperative attorneys held during the third week of the American Institute of Cooperation. The aid of the new Association is to unify legal service for cooperative organizations. Plans were initiated at the meeting for the dissemination of state and federal decisions respecting cooperative marketing, rendering opinions on the constitutionality of current legal measures, for coordination of the American Bar Association's committee on uniform laws in an effort to standardize cooperative marketing laws and for conferences with the United States Treasury Department on income tax problems of cooperative associations.

The association is expected to have a membership of a hundred cooperative attorneys in the United States. Judge John D. Miller, Susquehanna, Pennsylvania; Aaron Sapiro, Chicago, Illinois; and Alvin C. Reis, Madison, Wisconsin; were elected to the administrative board of the organization.

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TEXAS MAN GOING WITH FEDERAL BUREAU.

E.O. Pollock who has been with the Texas A. & M. College for the past four years, will on August 15, go with the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. He will have charge of hay marketing work for the Bureau in the west central division with headquarters in Kansas City, Missouri.

NEWS SERVICE ON PRUNESARRANGED AT WALLA WALLA, WASH.

Arrangements have been completed for a special service on prunes for the benefit of shippers and growers in the Walla Walla-Milton-Freewater territory of Washington State. The principal shippers have signed a detailed agreement providing for the preparation of a daily report, showing-- list of sales made (with details); prices quoted during day (general, also lowest); list of cars shipped (on orders, also rollers); diversions; cancellations; rejections; allowances; consignments and to what city, including auction.

This information will be compiled and released daily in such form as not to show the identity of any particular sale, much the same as the detailed supplemental f.o.b. report is issued from Spokane on apples. It is probable also that prices on eastern markets and shipment reports will be included in the daily bulletin.

Shippers, who signed the contract, have agreed to an assessment of \$1 per car to defray expenses. For the present the report will be cleared through Portland and be handled by R.L. Pinger, Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. About the first of August, A.E. Prugh, of the Bureau will report at Walla Walla and take over the details of the work. Whether reports actually will be issued from Walla Walla has not yet been determined. Reports up to August 10 will cover almost exclusively advance sales.

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NEW SUPERVISION ARRANGEMENT IN THE NORTHWEST.

Under new arrangements with the States of Washington and Oregon, F.E. Bailey, of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has been designated as in charge of the Federal supervision of the Washington work in all districts. C.H. Behrke, will act as his assistant, being stationed in Wenatchee after August 1. Mr. Bailey's headquarters will be changed from Spokane to Yakima.

W.L. Close has been designated as Federal Supervisor for the State of Oregon and will have headquarters for the present with C.A. Cole, Secretary, Oregon State Board of Horticulture, 306 Fitzpatrick Building, Portland.

Cars are being provided in both States for the use of the supervisors and it is expected that the efficiency of the work will be increased as a result of the new arrangements, which became effective July 15.

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A SCHOOL TO TRAIN FEDERAL-STATE HAY INSPECTORS will be held at Green Bay, Wisconsin during the two weeks beginning August 2. The school has been arranged for employees of the Wisconsin State Department of Markets, county agents and hay shippers.

ROADSIDE MARKET ORGANIZATION
FORMED IN MICHIGAN.

The Michigan Road-Side Market Organization was formed on June 3, 1926, at St. Joseph, Michigan. The object of the organization is to raise the standard of Michigan's road-side markets and to improve and regulate the quality of the products offered for sale. Fruit growers who belong to the organization will have the seal card of the Michigan State Department of Agriculture stating that the products offered for sale comply with the requirements of the organization to display at their place of business. The rules and regulations are as follows:

"No. 1 - I will maintain my road-side market in the best possible sanitary condition.

"No. 2 - I will conform to the General Food Law in the sale and serving of all food products, also conform to the State Dairy Laws in the sale of dairy products.

"No. 3 - I will not expose for sale, offer for sale, or sell any fruits or vegetables that are wormy or in any stage of decay.

"No. 4 - I will not misrepresent any fruit or vegetable package by excessive facing with such as mature, large, well colored, sound and quality stock on top layers and immature or otherwise inferior stock beneath it, nor will I knowingly misrepresent the varieties."

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BUREAU WORKING ON GRADES
FOR NORTHWESTERN PRODUCTS

B.E. Shaffer, Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has been in the Pacific Northwest studying the handling and shipping of sweet cherries and onions to ascertain whether any changes should be made in the grades to make them more applicable to Washington and Oregon conditions. He is also studying raspberries, loganberries, and apricots in order to secure information for writing grades on these products.

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MARYLAND FRUIT MEN TO MEET.

A joint summer meeting of the Maryland State Horticultural Society and the Peninsula Horticultural Society will be held at Berlin and Ocean City on Friday, July 30. A fruit packing demonstration of peaches and apples by S.B. Shaw of the Federal-State Inspection Service in Maryland will be part of the program. F.G. Robb of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics will speak on the value of inspection as a means of raising the standards of fruits and vegetables. Other addresses will emphasize standardization and various marketing problems.

RESUME OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION
OF INTEREST TO WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE

The following bills passed by the first session of the sixty-ninth Congress are of direct or indirect interest to workers in agriculture:

The "Cooperative Marketing" Bill, by Mr. Haugen, (H.R. 7893) to create in the Department of Agriculture a division of cooperative marketing, was signed by the President July 2. The bill provides the department with authority to acquire and disseminate information on cooperation, to promote cooperative principles and practices, and to call advisers to counsel with the Secretary on cooperative activities, etc.

S. 2465, by Senator Gooding, to amend an act to regulate foreign commerce by prohibiting the admission into the United States of certain adulterated grain and seeds unfit for seeding purposes, was approved by the President April 26.

H.J. Res. 213, by Mr. Haugen, for participation of the United States in the Third World's Poultry Congress to be held at Ottawa, Canada, in 1927, was signed April 21.

H.R. 7255, by Mr. Dickstein, to regulate the sale of kosher meat in the District of Columbia, was signed April 15.

The "Deficiency Bill", making appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1926, and supplemental estimate for June 30, 1927, was signed July 3. This bill includes \$150,000 for the Division of Cooperative Marketing in the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

H.R. 6728, by Mr. Glynn, to regulate in the District of Columbia the traffic in, sale, and use of milk bottles, cans, crates and other containers of milk and cream to prevent fraud and deception, was signed July 2.

Sen. J. Res. 78, by Senator Jones of Washington, to amend the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, to allow the states to quarantine against the shipment therein or through of plants, plant products, and other articles found to be diseased or infested when not covered by a quarantine established by the Secretary of Agriculture, was signed by the President April 13.

H.R. 10429, by Mr. Smith, to adjust water-right charges, to grant other relief on the Federal irrigation projects, **** was signed by the President May 25.

H.R. 7818, by Mr. Anderson, to amend section 304 of an act to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in livestock, livestock products, dairy products, poultry, poultry products, and eggs, was signed by the President May 5.

Bills of interest which failed to become laws during the first session, sixty-ninth Congress:

The "Long and Short Haul Bill", S. 575, by Senator Gooding, to amend section 4 of the Interstate Commerce Act, prohibiting carriers from charging less for a longer than for a shorter haul, was rejected by the Senate by a vote of 46 to 33.

H.R. 11422, by Mr. Vinson, to amend the act authorizing the Department of Agriculture to issue semi-monthly cotton crop reports**** passed the House but was not reported out of the Senate Committee on Agriculture. This bill provided for an enumeration each year of the actual numbers of acres in cotton in selected areas, and authorized an appropriation of \$75,000.

H.R. 9971, by Mr. White, for the regulation of radio communication passed both Houses, but was lost at the end of the session through not receiving final action on amendments in conference.

S. 949, by Senator Harris, fixing the rate of postage at one-half regular rate on farm products mailed directly from farm for delivery by rural routes, passed the Senate, but no action was taken by the House.

S. 3926, by Senator McNary, to fix standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits and vegetables, passed the Senate May 10. On May 18, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was requested by Senator Harrison and the motion was agreed to that the House be requested to return the bill to the Senate.

H.R. 11603, the Haugen Farm Relief bill, was defeated in the House and the Tinch and Aswell commodity marketing measures were withdrawn. A revised bill (H.R. 12362) was introduced by Mr. Aswell, but no action was taken by the Committee on Agriculture. An amendment embodying the principles of the McNary-Haugen bill was added by the Senate Committee to the Cooperative Marketing bill, but was defeated in the Senate. Various amendments, including the Fess amendment were defeated by the Senate.. Numerous bills were introduced during the session embodying plans for an export corporation but none passed.

H.R. 2, by Mr. McFadden, to provide for the consolidation of national banking associations, passed both Houses but was lost at the end of the session through not receiving final action in Conference.

H.R. 11768, by Mr. Taber, to regulate the importation of milk and cream into the United States for the purpose of promoting the dairy industry of the United States and protecting the Public Health, passed the House, but no action was taken in the Senate. This bill prohibits importation of supplies of milk and cream from Canada unless inspected and approved under standards prescribed by the Department of Agriculture, and only those who have received permits from the Secretary of Agriculture shall be allowed to ship milk and cream into this country. ****

S. 2965, by Senator Capper, to prevent discrimination against farmers' cooperative associations by boards of trade and similar organizations, passed the Senate but no action was taken by the House Committee.

H.R. 10510, by Mr. Hare, to prevent the destruction or dumping, without good and sufficient cause therefor, of farm produce received in interstate commerce by commission merchants and others and to require them truly and correctly to account for all farm produce, was reported out of House Committee with amendment, but no action was taken on the floor of the House.

H.R. 10129, by Mr. Ketcham, to promote the agriculture of the United States by expanding in the foreign field the service now rendered

by the United States Department of Agriculture in acquiring and diffusing useful information regarding agriculture,****passed the House, and was referred to the Committee on Agriculture in the Senate.

H.R. 11765, by Mr. Gilbert, to provide for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco in the Department of Agriculture was reported out of House Committee, but no action was taken on the floor of the House.

H.R. 6241, by Mr. Haugen, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect and certify as free from disease and insect pests certain plant products offered for export passed the House. The provisions of this bill were embodied in the annual appropriation act for the Department of Agriculture under the appropriation for the Federal Horticultural Board and passed.

RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

COUNTY MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

ARE MISSISSIPPI EXTENSION PROJECT

Greater emphasis will be placed by the Mississippi Extension Service in its marketing work on the fundamental that efficient marketing should begin with production according to T.M. Patterson, state leader in marketing. He finds that greater success can be obtained by cooperative production and cooperative marketing going hand in hand, thus producing farm products with definite market demands in mind. Assistance is to be given the county marketing organizations throughout the state. Stress will be placed on the need for grading, sorting, and packing the products so as to meet market needs. Simple but practical systems of keeping accounts will be recommended according to the needs of each organization. More marketing work is to be done in club work and home demonstration marketing projects are to be promoted. Club sales which have proved their value are to be recommended. The central marketing office at the A. & M. College is to be continued.

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"CLEAN ALFALFA SEED CAMPAIGN" IS BEING PUT ON in the western part of South Dakota where most of the alfalfa seed in that state is grown. Window cards, automobile stickers, lantern slides, newspaper and magazine articles, farm tours, and talks before meetings are all being used in the campaign. It is planned to organize growers so that it will be possible to market South Dakota seed in sealed bags to insure that the variety and origin of the seed can be definitely traced, states R.H. Rogers, Farm Management Demonstrator.

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A "FARM AND HOME DAY" WAS HELD at the South Dakota College of Agriculture on July 16.

MARKETING WORK IN TENNESSEE
TO EMPHASIZE COOPERATION

The Extension Service in Tennessee has planned to push marketing organizations for certain farm products in a number of communities this season. The needs of the community will determine the final plans. This work will consist of teaching the needs and benefits of organization and outlining methods of setting up an association, and furnishing other needed information for guiding farmers in deciding and organizing the handling of their products. Other marketing work will include demonstrations of the several marketing functions such as grading or standards for farm products, handling and loading, selling, methods, keeping records, prorating and disbursing returns from cooperative selling, etc.

Some marketing schools as an experiment to see what may be accomplished by such work will be held during the year. Each school will be built around some one commodity. A marketing exhibit is to be prepared for use in the various local and state fairs.

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REPRINTING SOUTH DAKOTA
FARM RECORD BOOK

Twenty-five thousand copies of the South Dakota Farm Record Book are being printed this summer, reports R.H. Rogers, Farm Management Demonstrator. These record books are used by farmers in the state and by eighth grade pupils in the rural schools. A Teacher's Manual containing the record of an actual farm will also be available for use in the South Dakota Schools next year. In February, 1925, some twenty-three thousand copies of the Record Book were printed, but this supply has been exhausted.

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BANKERS VISIT FARMS IN NEW JERSEY

Interest in agriculture continues to increase among the bankers in New Jersey, the Extension Service says. During one week in June, associations of bankers from four counties went on tours through their respective farming sections. The tours were directed by the county agents of the various counties.

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FARM BALANCEMENT EXTENSION PLANS IN ARKANSAS by A.D. McFair, provide for the Service to secure cost of production records on some of the principal crops from several farmers in a number of counties and from these records developing plans for balancing the farm plans.

PUBLICATIONS

COST OF PRODUCING FIELD CROPS IN THREE AREAS OF ILLINOIS, 1913-1922, by Emil Rauchenstein and R.C. Ross, Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 277.

During the ten-year period from 1913 to 1922 inclusive, a considerable number of Illinois farmers cooperated with the University in keeping detailed cost accounts on their farms. It is the purpose of this bulletin to present some of the results of these investigations in so far as they apply to crops. The information is presented by areas; by periods showing the trend of costs and income during the pre-war, war, and post-war periods; and also by farms to show variations between farms.

This bulletin is published and distributed by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Illinois.

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QUALITY ALFALFA SEED, A SOUTH DAKOTA CROP, by Ralph E. Johnson, Extension Agronomist and R.H. Rogers, Farm Management Specialist, South Dakota Agricultural Extension Service, Extension Circular 248.

This circular is being sent in the Clean Alfalfa Seed Campaign in the state. It discusses markets for South Dakota alfalfa seed, and urges the growers to produce what the market wants.

This circular is published and distributed by the South Dakota Agricultural Extension Service, Brookings, South Dakota.

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OFFICIAL STANDARDS FOR THE INSPECTION OF BARRELED APPLES, mimeographed outline of standards by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Requests for copies of these standards should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C.

NOTES

NEBRASKA COOPERATIVE MARKETS SEED POTATOES

About 75 per cent of the certified seed potatoes produced in Nebraska last season were marketed through the Nebraska Certified Potato Growers, Cooperative, Alliance, Nebr. Sales for the last business year amounted to \$193,413. The expenses of operation were \$10,300. These were met by fees collected for memberships, inspection, market service, etc. Members selling through the association paid 10 cents a bushel, and those marketing outside of the organization paid 5 cents a bushel.

FREEZING PLANTS IN URUGUAY DEPRIVED
OF DOMESTIC MARKET FOR PORK PRODUCTS

By a recent decree of the Municipal Council of Montevideo the two frigorificos operating there are forbidden to slaughter hogs for sale of pork or pork products in Uruguay, according to Commercial Attache L.B. Clark stationed at Montevideo. As it is not possible for these packing houses to profitably ship pork products abroad in competition with other pork exporting countries unless they enjoy corresponding rights to cater to the domestic market, this is equivalent to a forced suspension of hog killings in those plants.

Although the hog business represented a very small part of the total operations, it yielded the plants so engaged a very fair return and ensured the public a supply of pork which had been slaughtered and conserved under better conditions than those existing in the native plants. Furthermore, the frigorificos themselves have been encouraging the building up of more numerous herds and an improved strain of hogs in the country. That branch of the livestock industry has been neglected in Uruguay where, according to the latest census only 251,000 of these animals were reported.

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WORLD PORK PRODUCTION SMALLER

World hog slaughtering and pork production in the first four to five months of 1926 have apparently been less than in the same period of 1925, with Germany the only country of importance where slaughtering has been heavier this year than last. In view of probable reduced slaughtering in the United States through October, unless foreign slaughtering from June to December are much heavier than usual and slaughtering weights heavy, the commercial supply of pork for the year may be expected to be below that of 1925. Prices in the United States, Germany, France, and Great Britain are ruling substantially higher at present than a year ago, both for live hogs and for pork products. Preliminary figures on the world trade in pork and pork products for 1925 indicate a smaller volume of business in that year than in 1924, although 1925 was still well above the pre-war average.

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COOPERATIVE DAIRY MARKETING GROWS

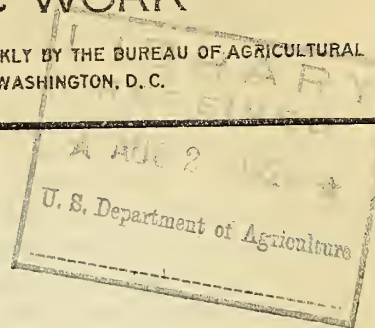
Preliminary figures recently compiled by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicate that the farmers' associations marketing dairy products transacted business during 1925 of approximately \$350,000,000. The 1,775 associations reporting, made sales amounting to \$335,900,000. As over 2,000 associations are listed, the total figure of \$350,000,000 is conservative.

One thousand and seventy associations reporting the amounts of business handled in 1924 give a total of \$306,295,000. The above figures indicate an increase of about 9 per cent for 1925 as compared with 1924.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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U. S. REPRESENTATIVES TO INTERNATIONAL COTTON PARLEY NAMED.

The United States Department of Agriculture today announced the names of three representatives to the international conference on cotton staple standards to be held at the American Embassy, London, August 10.

They are: Lloyd S. Tenny, acting chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; A. W. Palmer, in charge, Cotton Marketing Division, and H. C. Slade, assistant chief marketing specialist. The department's representatives expect to sail for London July 29.

Acceptances of Secretary Jardine's invitation to attend the conference have been received from the Italian Cotton Association, and the Barcelona Cotton Exchange. Previously announced acceptances included the Manchester Cotton Association, Ltd.; Havre Cotton Exchange; Ghent Cotton Exchange, and the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Association.

Invitations had been sent also to the Liverpool Cotton Association, Ltd.; Bremen Cotton Exchange; and the Rotterdam Cotton Exchange. Early acceptances are expected from these organizations.

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION HAS SUCCESSFUL SESSION.

The second annual summer session of the American Institute of Cooperation which was held at the University of Minnesota, June 21 to July 17, was pronounced a success by all those associated with it. Compared with last year the enrollment was nearly doubled. During the four weeks, 575 cooperators from 32 states and nine foreign countries participated in the sessions. Foreign countries represented included Denmark, England, South Africa; Germany, Australia, Russia, China, Czecho-Slovakia and Canada.

SCHOOL FOR BROOMCORN INSPECTORS
TO BE HELD IN OKLAHOMA

A school for training broomcorn inspectors will be held at the State Capitol, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Oklahoma State Market Commission beginning August 9. The school will last two weeks. It is primarily for the purpose of training additional broomcorn inspectors at Oklahoma under the cooperative agreement between this Bureau and the Oklahoma State Market Commission, but anyone else who is interested in the broomcorn standards and desires to become familiar with them is invited to attend. The school will be conducted by G. B. Alguire of the Kansas City Office of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and P. W. Swartz, Chief Broomcorn Inspector for the Oklahoma State Market Commission. Those desiring to attend should write either to the Hay, Feed and Seed Division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, or the Oklahoma State Market Commission, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, so that necessary arrangements can be made to take care of them.

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FARMERS WEEK PROGRAM OUT

The program for the Farmers Week to be held at the Oklahoma A. & M. College, August tenth to thirteenth, has been published. The Second Annual Cooperative Marketing School of the College is an important part of the work for the week. A strong list of speakers is announced. Part of the program is being devoted to the cooperative marketing essay contest held this year.

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CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ANNOUNCES FARMERS WEEK

The program for the Farmers Week to be held at the Connecticut Agricultural College, August three to six, contains a number of discussions on economic phases of agriculture. Cooperative marketing, marketing special products and rural life topics will be included.

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A CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION FOR AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST (Research Administration) at a salary of \$5,800 per year has been announced. It is an unassembled examination and receipt of applications ends on August 17.

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A CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION FOR WAREHOUSE EXAMINER at a salary of \$2400 per year has been announced. It is an unassembled examination and applications must be on file by August tenth.

FREIGHT SCHEDULES FOR PERISHABLES
ARRANGED FOR NEW JERSEY GROWERS

Summer fast freight schedules from points in southern New Jersey have been arranged for handling fresh fruits and vegetables during the season, announces Harry B. Bamford, Transportation Specialist of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. Conferences have been held recently between railroad officials and groups of farmers where railroad officials were enabled to learn at first hand the best hour for departure of certain trains, the number of refrigerator and other cars needed and similar information that will facilitate shipment. This cooperation is especially valuable in connection with the movement of perishables when the difference of a few hours in time of arrival at market may mean an entire days delay in selling and determines the condition in which the products reach the consumer.

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PROCEEDINGS OF INSTITUTE
TO BE PUBLISHED

Proceedings of the 1926 Institute of Cooperation at Minneapolis will be published in four volumes, cloth bound, announces Charles W. Holman, Secretary. Reservations should be sent to the American Institute of Cooperation, 1731 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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WATERMELON PROJECT IN GEORGIA

The marketing service of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, J. William Firor, Agent, has been carrying on a project in one county with the county agent and the watermelon growers there for the purpose of improving the quality of melons offered for sale. Special demonstrations have been made in cultural methods as they affect grades and sizes, pruning, harvesting to determine proper degree of maturity for shipping, sizing when loading and interpretation of market reports.

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DEMONSTRATIONS OF FEDERAL HAY GRADES FOR JOHNSON HAY TO PRODUCERS AND SHIPPERS were made recently by L. W. Stephenson, Supervising Hay Inspector at Atlanta, Georgia. Most of them were made in the hay fields where farmers were shown when and how to cut their hay to produce the best quality.

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FOUR WOOL GRADING DEMONSTRATIONS at as many sheep shearing plants were reported during June by one New Mexico county agent.

GEORGIA BUREAU OF MARKETS
LAW PASSED IN 1917

A law was passed by the Georgia State Legislature in 1917 providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Markets in the State Department of Agriculture. The Commissioner of Agriculture is given the power to appoint the Director of Markets and other personnel.

Among the aims and duties laid out for the Bureau are that it shall investigate methods and practices in connection with the production, handling, standardizing, grading, classifying, sorting, weighing, packing, transportation, storage, inspection and the sale of agricultural products of all kinds: to keep producers, purchasers, and consumers informed of the supply and demand of all such products and of the markets at which they can be sold: publish current market prices; ascertain sources of supply of all such products and prepare and publish from time to time lists of the names and addresses of producers and consignors thereof and furnish the same without charge to persons applying therefor: to assist and advise in the organization and conduct of co-operative and other associations: investigate transportation and handling conditions: take such steps as may be deemed advisable to benefit the producers, distributors and consumers of agricultural products whenever it shall appear that any agricultural products are liable to spoil or waste or depreciate in value for lack of a ready market; and formulate and announce proper and fair standards, grades and classes for agricultural products and recommend their use.

Two cooperative marketing acts have been passed for the organization and development of such associations. The Bureau cooperates in this movement.

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INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION
ENDORSES STANDARD TRADING RULES

After a general discussion from the floor, the majority of the cooperators present at that meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation endorsed the plan of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the establishment of a national code of ethics in the produce trade, and the settlement of trade disputes through arbitration and the voluntary registration of produce organizations, both cooperative and private. It was the consensus of opinion that the plan should be given a fair trial to indicate whether revisions in the proposal should be made. Many believed that the new plan would eliminate many unscrupulous produce organizations, and would assist materially in maintaining stability in the trade.

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POTATO SHIPMENT FORECASTS DISCONTINUED BY BUREAU

The potato shipment forecasts which have been made twice a week by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics this year will be discontinued after July 29. The report will be discontinued because potatoes are being shipped to an increasing extent from states in which the Bureau does not have close contacts with shippers, and trucked-in stock is becoming important in many of the larger consuming centers so that the shipment forecasts are of less value.

RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

CONNECTICUT COUNTY PLANSHUGE FARM SAVINGS

New Haven County Farm Bureau, Connecticut, is proposing a million dollar annual saving to the farmers of the county, virtually \$1 a day on each of the 2,761 farms. The saving can be made, it is claimed on the present basis of agriculture, without the addition of a single acre to cultivation, any increase in livestock herds or any considerable expenditure of extra energy or material increase in investment.

Seven items make up the program, as worked out by County Agent Raymond K. Clapp and endorsed by the Farm Bureau board of directors. All of the suggested changes have been tested on farms in the county. In brief, the plan is to extend to all farms in the county practices that have effected considerable saving on some of the better farms.

The items include the growing and feeding of alfalfa hay; saving in the horse feed bill through feeding alfalfa hay; increased fertility of land through growing clover and alfalfa; replacing all scrub bulls with good pure-breds should eventually result in increased milk production of 465 quarts for each cow; increased poultry profits through increasing annual production per hen from 78 eggs to 100 eggs and cutting present poultry mortality by one-half; by raising annual yield per apple tree from 2.3 bushels to 3 bushels and 25 percent increase in proportion of A Grade fruit; scientific control of insects and diseases and better fertility practices would give vegetable growers \$20 an acre additional.

Each of the seven items has been checked by successful farmers and by specialists from the Connecticut Agricultural College. The figures are considered conservative, both by farmers and the college experts. They are less than actual results being obtained on many farms.

The list totals \$1,565,807. The directors of the Farm Bureau decided to cut it by one-third, making allowance for those farmers who are slow to cooperate. This still leaves a round million dollars, \$363 a farm, or nearly \$1 a day for each farm, as a goal in the saving campaign.

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WOMEN IN OKLAHOMA SELL PRODUCTS.

Successful markets conducted by farm women as a means of disposing of their surplus products are reported by the Extension Service in several Oklahoma Counties. Most of the markets are open only on Saturdays. A wide variety of products are handled. The markets are conducted by a paid manager.

One county reports that roadside markets and special customers have seemingly supplied the need formerly filled by the curb market. The farm women are selling, but not through a special market.

MISSISSIPPI WOMEN ARE MARKETING
HOME PRODUCTS SUCCESSFULLY.

A special effort was made by the Extension Service in Mississippi during 1925 to develop projects whereby club women and girls could make money by marketing home products. Marketing principles were applied to food preservation, poultry, dairying, and household arts. In food products, special attention was given to fig preserves, tomatoes, chili sauce, soup mixtures, and meats. Strong emphasis was placed on the standardization of these products, as the Service finds they can not commercialize these products until they are up to standard. Work on the preservation of figs was begun in 1921 and has proved to be profitable. One county filled orders for this product from the Illinois Central Railroad amounting to hundreds of dollars.

Perhaps the most remunerative products of the home demonstration work, the Extension Service says, have been the pine needle baskets of south Mississippi and the wild honeysuckle basketry of north Mississippi. Many of the commodities have been sold through club markets organized in the local towns by the home demonstration agents. Such markets have been organized in four counties and hold regular sales days. One market has grown until a special building has been erected for it.

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VIRGINIA EXTENSION PLANS INCLUDE
FARM MANAGEMENT AND MARKETING

Farm Management Extension plans for Virginia provide for some farm organization and management demonstrations which will be extended this season; assisting farmers to start and summarize farm accounts and follow up their work during the year. Marketing work will include demonstrations in grading, standardizing and selling. Assistance on membership problems will be furnished to the cooperative associations in the state as far as possible.

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IOWA SHIPPING ASSOCIATIONS MEET.

Seven shipping associations were represented at the last quarterly meeting of the Marshall County, Iowa, organizations. This meeting was held to analyze and discuss records. It was the opinion that a county-wide association should be organized with the idea of having a uniform audit of all the association's books from time to time, holding all annual meetings in one week, and other plans which would make for greater efficiency in their work.

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A MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN WITH a goal of 20,000 members has been launched by the Minnesota Wheat Growers' Cooperative Marketing Association, Minneapolis.

MARKETING WORK IN GEORGIA
TO CONTINUE ALONG SAME LINES

Extension work in marketing for Georgia will be continued by J. William Firor, the new State Agent in Marketing, along the lines laid out by the previous agent. This includes assistance to cooperative marketing organizations when needed; the development of special agencies to provide outlets for new crops introduced to supplement cotton; and work on the problem of crops which apparently will be produced in quantities large enough to make profitable markets a serious problem. Much of the work will be done through the county agents and other local groups.

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PROGRAMS WILL EMPHASIZE NEBRASKA.

The state of Nebraska, its past, present and future, is to be the central theme in all the 1926-1927 community programs now being prepared at the State Agricultural College. These programs are prepared particularly for the Nebraska Standard Communities sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service. The first program will be ready for the October meetings of these communities. Monthly programs will be prepared for meetings through the winter. These programs will also be available to any group of people who are interested in Nebraska programs or in organizing their neighborhood into a Standard Nebraska Community.

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FARM WOMENS CAMP HELD
IN NEW MEXICO

The first Farm Womens Camp ever held in New Mexico was conducted under the direction of the State Extension Service the last of June. Thirty women attended. The five women home demonstration agents in the state were all present. Reports are that the camp was a complete success and the women secured the maximum good from it.

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COTTON MARKETING IS FIRST ALABAMA PROJECT

Some projects in the field of cotton marketing are the first plans of J. D. Pope who began work with the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station on July first. He hopes to take up a study of the relation between the quality of cotton and the prices at primary markets. Later some work on cooperative marketing will probably be developed and other fields covered as the work develops.

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MORE THAN FIFTY FARMERS ARE KEEPING ACCURATE RECORDS OF THEIR BUSINESS,
reports the county agricultural agent in Washington County, Iowa.

PUBLICATIONS

RURAL COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS, HANDBOOK, by J. H. Kolb and A. F. Wileden, University of Wisconsin, Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 384.

The Sections of the Handbook cover the meaning of community organization, types of community organizations, the right organization and how to get it, essentials for success, community music, community drama and pageantry, literary work and debates, holidays and festivals, community picnics and field days, community play days, social parties and group games, community athletics, community fairs, community health and welfare, community buildings and parks, and an index.

This bulletin is published and distributed by the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin.

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FARMING FOR PROFITS IN THE MIDDLETOWN AREA by R. O. Bausman, University of Delaware, Extension Service in Agriculture, Extension Bulletin No. 12.

The objects of this bulletin as stated are to show the systems of farm organization and management which paid best in the Middletown area, to show the economic trends which influenced the farm business in this area since 1914, and to indicate the type of farming best suited to meet the present market demands. It contains among other subjects, a description of the area; type of farming and financial organization, why some farms paid better than others; and discussions of each farm enterprise.

This bulletin is published and distributed by the University of Delaware, Extension Service in Agriculture, Newark, Delaware.

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INDEX NUMBER OF IOWA FARM PRODUCTS PRICES by Knute Bjorka, Iowa State Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural Economics Section, Current Economics Series Report No. 3.

The purpose of the Iowa Farm Products Price Index Number is to measure the farm price of Iowa agricultural commodities, monthly and annually, from 1910 to date, using the five-year average, 1910 - 1914 inclusive, as a base of 100, giving the price of each product as nearly as possible a part in the index proportional to its contribution to the gross income of Iowa farmers, the author states. The report is largely made up of tables of index numbers for the various dates and crops.

This report is published and distributed by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa.

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FIVE YEAR AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM FOR MECKLENBURG COUNTY (VIRGINIA) prepared by the Mecklenburg County Agricultural Advisory Board, 1926, Virginia Agricultural College, Extension Service publication.

This is a five-year program for the county prepared by the committee and adopted for the local use.

This program is published and distributed by the Virginia Agricultural College, Extension Service, Blacksburg, Virginia.

FARMERS WEEK PROGRAM 1926, The Connecticut Agricultural College Bulletin, printed bulletin by the College.

Farmers' Week at the Connecticut Agricultural College will be held this year from August third to sixth. There will be a general program, one part of which will be devoted to rural communities, covering such topics as homes for rural communities, the future of the country church, by-products of club work for juniors, and rural recreation for youth. Economic phases of many production and marketing problems will be considered.

This bulletin is published and distributed by the Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Connecticut.

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INFORMATION ON THE DAIRY INDUSTRY ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, mimeographed statement by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This statement outlines briefly the information concerning the dairy industry that is available from the Bureau. It lists the regular information releases on this subject such as market reports, production reports, etc. It also shows what Bureau releases carry certain types of information.

Requests for copies of this mimeograph should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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THE WAREHOUSEMAN AND THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT by Paul M. Williams, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Circular No. 67.

This circular is issued in the hope that it may give warehousemen a better conception of what the warehouse act is, how it functions, and how they may avail themselves of it the author says. It contains a discussion of the United States Warehouse Act as it applies to the warehouseman.

Requests for copies of this Circular should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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THE BUMPER CORN CROP SURPLUS by G. S. Shepherd, Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural Economics Section, Current Economics Series Report No. 4.

This report takes up such topics as the seasonal surplus, the "bumper crop" surplus, expenses of storage, profits and losses from bumper crop storage since 1899, when is it profitable to store, and the conditions this year.

This report is published and distributed by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa.

FIVE YEAR PROGRAM FOR AMHERST COUNTY (VIRGINIA) prepared by Amherst County Agricultural Advisory Council, 1926, Virginia Agricultural College, Extension Service, publication.

This is an outline of the program adopted for the agriculture of the county covering agronomy, livestock, horticulture, agricultural engineering, and boys' and girls' club work.

This program is published and distributed by the Virginia Agricultural College, Extension Service, Blacksburg, Virginia.

NOTES

AUSTRALIAN FRUIT GRADING REGULATIONS

At a recent meeting of the Australian Fruit Council the following amendments to the grading regulations for apples and pears were decided upon, but have not yet been gazetted by the Federal Customs Department, according to a report received from Mr. E. G. Babbitt, the American Trade Commissioner at Sydney.

That the size requirements of "standard" grade be limited to fruit "not under 2 1/8 inches."

That the "plain" grade be amended to the following:-

Apples and pears described as "plain" shall consist of apples and pears of one variety and one size, free from broken skins and not mis-shapen, seriously blemished, or injured by any disease; but fruit slightly blemished by rubbing, black spot, fungus or caterpillars may be exported, providing that the total area covered by such blemishes on any apple or pear does not exceed the area contained in a circle having a diameter of half an inch. Russetting of the surface shall not be deemed to be a blemish if the skin is unbroken. The diameter of apples shall not in any case be less than two inches.

That the regulations in force in Victoria and Tasmania regarding the sizing of apples and pears be amended as follows, and that it be a recommendation that such sizes be adopted by the various other States --

2 inches shall include fruit of 2 inches or greater diameter, but less than 2 1/4 inches, etc, up to 3 inches in diameter by quarter inches.

"Large" shall include fruit three inches or over in diameter."

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NORTH DAKOTA WHEAT POOL BUYS FIRST ELEVATOR

"Wheat Pool Elevator No. 1," of the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association, Grand Forks, was acquired in June by purchase. This elevator was built last year. It is located at Park River, and is of 35,000 bushel capacity, thoroughly modern in every way, with all equipment operated by electricity. The purchase was made by the Wheat Growers' Warehouse Company, a subsidiary of the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association. Negotiations are under way for the purchase of several more elevators to aid in handling the 1926 crop.

STATE AND FEDERAL
MARKETING ACTIVITIES
AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library
Attn., Miss Trolinger,
A K Washington, D. C.

August 4, 1926

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NEW GOVERNMENT REPORT ON
GRAIN STOCKS TO BE ISSUED

A report of commercial grain stocks in store in the United States will be issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on Monday, August 2, and each Monday thereafter.

The reports will contain more complete statistics of the commercial stocks of grain in store in the United States than have been available heretofore.

Stocks to be reported are those in public elevators or warehouses, and such grains in private elevators or warehouses as are still considered to be in trade channels. Mill stocks and stocks of grain intended for local consumption or retail trade will not be included in the reports.

The figures will apply to the stocks at the close of business Friday of each preceding week, with the exception of two or three markets at which the cutoff for certain reasons must be made at close of business Saturday.

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IOWA AND OKLAHOMA TO HAVE
NEW MARKET NEWS SERVICE

The market news service of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics has been enlarged by the addition of two new offices, one at Ames, Iowa, in cooperation with the Extension Service of the State College of Agriculture; and the other at Oklahoma City in cooperation with the State Market Commission and the State Board of Agriculture. Market news will be supplied over the leased wire system of the Bureau and released by radio, and through other channels. Five schedules a day beginning at eight A.M. will be sent from station WOI at Ames. Four schedules will be sent from KFJF at Oklahoma City. The reports will be supplied to the press at each point and a mimeographed bulletin sent out from Oklahoma City. E.L.Cady, Extension Specialist in Marketing at the Iowa College will prepare the local radio releases from the wire reports, and Harrell Johnson and George Duncan of the Oklahoma Marketing Commission will have charge of preparing the local releases for Oklahoma, reports J.C.Gilbert, of the Federal Bureau who made the arrangements.

NEW MASSACHUSETTS DIRECTOR
OF MARKETS ANNOUNCED

The appointment has been announced of Frederick V. Waugh as Director of the Massachusetts Division of Markets effective September first. At that time Mr. Munson, the present director will take up his new work as Director of Agricultural Extension in Massachusetts. Mr. Waugh comes to Massachusetts from Connecticut where he has been connected with the Extension Marketing Service at the Connecticut College.

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KNIGHT APPOINTED DEAN OF
WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGE

Dr. Henry G. Knight has been appointed dean of the West Virginia College of Agriculture. He succeeds Dr. George R. Lyman who died some time ago.

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CHANGE IN SECRETARY OF NEW ENGLAND RESEARCH COUNCIL

The Secretary of the New England Research Council for the past few years, Jesse W. Tapp, has returned to service with the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. H. R. Richards of the Bureau will take the place as Secretary. Headquarters for the Council are in Boston, Massachusetts.

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ATLANTA HAY INSPECTOR RESIGNS

The supervising hay inspector for the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics stationed at Atlanta, Georgia, L. W. Stephenson, has resigned, effective August first, in order to enter private business.

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WEST VIRGINIA MAN IN EUROPE

The rural organization specialist of the West Virginia College of Agriculture, Rev. A. H. Rapping, has gone to Europe where he will study farm life conditions and farm organizations.

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DAILY MIMEOGRAPHED REPORTS ON THE APPLE MARKET were started by the Washington Office of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, on July 14. These reports will be continued until spring.

MARKET BULLETIN IS PART
OF MARKETING WORK IN CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut Commissioner of Agriculture as part of his duties in the marketing of farm products, has reporters on six of the city markets. He also published three times a week, the "Connecticut Market Bulletin," which gives the prices for various products, and discusses timely topics.

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CONFERENCE FOR COOPERATIVE MANAGERS IN MICHIGAN

Managers and directors from about 100 farmers' cooperative associations met with the Michigan Farm Bureau Seed and Supply Service at the State College on May 21. This was the second meeting of the kind and was in the nature of a school. These meetings are designed to aid the managers and directors in serving their associations. At the recent meeting representatives of the Dairy Department of the Michigan State College discussed the merits or lack of merit of various types of mineral feeds and the way to value such preparations.

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GEORGIA MARKET AGENT SENDS SPECIAL LETTER

Special market letters discussing particular products and the markets for them are sent out by J. William Firor, Georgia State Agent in Marketing, to the interested producers and dealers. A recent letter dealt with water-melons and took up the number of cars shipped and the relation to price changes. These letters are intended to give educational publicity to marketing work, trade terms and customs, production and demand changes, and progress in marketing development.

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POINTERS ON THE GRADING, PACKING AND LOADING of apples, peaches and tomatoes were stressed by means of lectures, demonstrations and motion pictures on the special fruit and vegetable marketing train which was recently run through southern Illinois by the C. & E. I. railroad. Among the speakers on the train were Professor J. W. Lloyd in charge of fruit and vegetable marketing investigations at the Illinois College of Agriculture, and Mr. Day, superintendent of standardization and markets in the Illinois Department of Agriculture.

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A REQUEST FOR MEAT GRADING SERVICE has been received by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics from a retail meat dealer in New York City. This service has been used by railroads, steamship companies and other large consumers of meat, but this is the first request for the service by a retail dealer.

RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

EARLY MARKETING STUDIES AT UNIVERSITY
OF ILLINOIS GIVEN WIDE SCOPE

Marketing investigations started a score of years ago by the experiment station of the Illinois College of Agriculture have been expanded to the point where studies are now being made of the marketing problems of practically all the principal farm products of the state. Seventeen distinct investigations of marketing problems and related questions are under way.

Chief among the studies are those in livestock marketing the College reports. It was in this field that H. W. Mumford, the present dean and director of the college, did pioneer work 20 years ago. Just now a survey is being made of present livestock marketing methods and practices in Illinois. This is expected to be completed within a year, at which time the scope of the investigations will be extended.

In the field of fruit and vegetables marketing, specialists of the station are making a study of the losses due to spoilage of fruits and vegetables during the marketing process; the marketing of Calhoun county apples, and the marketing of Illinois peaches. The apple marketing study is especially significant, in view of the fact that Calhoun county produces more apples than any other county in the state and yet has some unique problems when it comes to the marketing question. Added importance attaches to the peach marketing study now, since the 1926 crop promises to be a record one.

Marketing specialists in the agronomy department are confining their attentions to classes of Illinois wheat, the shrinkage of grain in storage and direct shipments of grain from producing to consuming sections. The marketing of red top, soybeans and wheat, and the marketing of different crop seeds are coming in for attention at the hands of specialists in the agricultural economics section. Other investigations being conducted by this section deal with terminal grain markets, grain elevators, prices of farm products and land tenure and transfer.

Cream marketing and the marketing of milk in the St. Louis dairy district are being studied by the dairy department.

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WEST VIRGINIA WOMEN MARKET HOME PRODUCTS

The Extension Program for home industries in West Virginia during 1925 provided for markets at central points. At most of these markets food stuffs proved the most important items of sale. One county has handled large orders for blackberry jam from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. All points report that the markets are of great value and benefit to the farm women of the state.

COASTAL PLAINS LIVESTOCK
STUDY UNDER WAY

A study of the livestock industry in the southern coastal plain region is being made cooperatively by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the State Colleges of Agriculture in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. R. D. Jennings and M. A. Crosby are representing the Bureau in the field work and C. L. Goodrich is working up the history of the industry in this region.

The study is divided into two parts, the production of livestock in the area and the consumption of meats, dairy and poultry products in the area. The aim is to come to some decision as to the proper place of livestock on the farms of the various parts of the coastal plains; and to answer, if possible, some of the questions raised by the partial or complete failure of various campaigns in this section for increasing livestock production. Dairy cattle, beef cattle, hogs and poultry are included in this survey.

Concerning production, enterprise survey records are being obtained in typical areas of the Coastal Plains in each state. The records are obtained from farmers who have been successful with the various classes of livestock. The survey includes detailed methods of feeding and handling, and in addition records of the acres and yields of all crops raised, the numbers of other livestock carried and other general information on which to determine just how the livestock enterprise fits into the system of farming.

Data being compiled by Goodrich on the history of the development of the livestock industry in this section include tabulations from the census reports from 1870 to 1925, and annual data so far as possible. The tabulations will show the numbers of each class of animals, amount of animal products, land distribution, crops and crop production, and population figures. These data will show the changes, shifts and trends that have accompanied the development of livestock and other farm enterprises under the influence of existing and changing conditions both on the farm and in other fields.

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EFFORTS TO PROMOTE CULLING OF FLOCKS OF SHEEP are being made by the Extension Service in Wyoming. One county agent reports a number of demonstrations in the weighing of fleeces given at shearing pens in an effort to show the value of culling the flocks. Besides weighing the fleeces, he emphasized the grades of wool produced and the approximate shrinkage.

Another agent graded a band of 1200 sheep according to their wool production. Each fleece was weighed separately and the sheep from which it came branded accordingly. All sheep shearing less than eight pounds were branded to be sold. By the use of heavy fleece bucks it is hoped to increase the average wool production of the flock three pounds in five years.

NEW PUBLICATION ON AGRICULTURAL
SITUATION STARTED BY OREGON COLLEGE

The Oregon Agricultural College, Extension Service has begun to issue a mimeographed report on economic conditions under the title "Agricultural Situation." The heading carries the statement that it is "A brief review of current economic, statistical and marketing information compiled by the Extension Specialists in Agricultural Economics."

The letter from Director Maris accompanying the first copy says about the new publication:

"For more than a year the extension service has been releasing to the press and broadcasting over the college radio station monthly reports on the agricultural situation. I am now transmitting a mimeographed publication entitled 'Agricultural Situation', compiled by L.R. Breithaupt, our specialist in agricultural economics, which represents a further development of this service.

"For the general dissemination of the information contained in this report, we are relying upon the county agricultural agents in the respective counties. A few copies are being mailed directly from the college to persons occupying positions of leadership in agricultural affairs in the state. The 'Agricultural Situation' is based primarily upon information of local nature secured from different divisions of the experiment station, field representatives of the extension service, and the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates of the Department of Agriculture."

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ECONOMICS OF FARM THEME OF EXHIBIT

The exhibit which the farm management department of the New York state college of agriculture will present at the state fair this year consists of an automatic slide machine and a windmill.

The slide machine shows pictures and explanations on dairy barn arrangement, getting and using farm credit, history of agricultural prices and the present price situation, adjusting farming to meet the needs of present economic conditions, and rearranging farm layout.

The windmill will be about twelve feet high, with four fans at the top, each carrying a popular slogan. An illuminated window in the side of the structure will show charts featuring the factors that affect profits in farming, prices of farm products, farm credit, and farm layout.

Both machines will be arranged so that the pictures or charts shift every fifteen or twenty seconds. Explanations will accompany the material presented, either on the same slide or on the following slide.

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A BANKER-FARMER SHORT COURSE was held at the Michigan State College on July 29. Demonstrations were put on by members of the College and Extension Staff.

CURB MARKETS POPULAR WITH
NORTH CAROLINA WOMEN

Four different methods of marketing were used by the women in one North Carolina county during 1925, with the Agricultural Extension Service helping in all of the efforts. A curb market was conducted; products were shipped locally by parcel post; county wide, cooperative shipments of products were made; and carlots of live poultry were collected and shipped cooperatively. The local home demonstration agent says that they encourage the sale of good quality products above all. The curb market has proved to be an excellent means of teaching the making of better butter, of grading fruits and vegetables, and of producing better grade and better cared for poultry. From the social standpoint, both the town and country people thoroughly enjoy the curb market, she reports. After the producers have been trained in parcel post shipping by sales through the local agent, the women are encouraged to sell direct to their customers and the demonstration agent only occasionally supervises the shipments. Local markets have been organized in a number of counties in North Carolina and have proved their worth.

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COOPERATIVE WOOL SHIPMENTS ARE BEING MADE
IN A NUMBER OF IOWA COUNTIES

Chickasaw county, Iowa, has shipped more than 3,000 pounds of wool as a single county pool. Fayette County wool growers have appointed a committee to look after the marketing of the wool clip in the county. Marshall County has shipped some 17,000 pounds of wool as the pool of seventy-six farmers. This is a ton more than was pooled in this county last year.

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EXTENSION SERVICE HELPS COOPERATIVE

County agricultural agents and other extension workers of the United States Department of Agriculture have advised groups of farmers in the formation of over 8,000 cooperative marketing associations during the six years 1920-25, according to data compiled by the Extension Service of the Department. These associations began to function with a total membership of nearly one million and during their first year of activity transacted business amounting to more than \$215,000,000.

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THE SECOND OF A SERIES OF GOOD-FELLOWSHIP MEETINGS between city and country was held recently in Converse County, Wyoming. About 150 people attended.

PUBLICATIONS

LOUISIANA AGRICULTURE, PROGRESS AND OPPORTUNITIES, SHREVEPORT AREA, Louisiana State Agricultural College, Division of Agricultural Extension, Extension Circular 89-Part 5.

This is a report on a survey of the Shreveport area made during the past year. The survey was carried on by the Louisiana State University in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and other agencies, simultaneously with a survey of the agriculture of the New Orleans trade area. It included a detailed study of the distributing and assembling of farm products for the city supply and the business records of nearly 300 farms and plantations in northwest Louisiana were secured, analyzed, and studied as a basis for the report. The report deals with some of the broad and general factors which have influenced the development of agriculture of the district, but especial emphasis is given to the status of the different farm enterprises, their possibilities and limitations and problems of the individual farms of the several hill sections as well as the plantation problems of the Red River.

This circular is published and distributed by the Louisiana State University, Division of Agricultural Extension, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

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SUPPLY AND POTENTIAL DEMAND FOR MILK IN NEW YORK CITY by R. E. Van Cise, William H. Marcussen and H. A. Ross, copies of papers mimeographed by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the New York Food Marketing Research Council in cooperation.

These papers were presented before the third regular quarterly meeting of the council. The Producer and His Market was the subject of the paper by Van Cise; Supply and Potential Demand for Milk in New York City from the Distributor's Viewpoint, was the subject covered by Marcussen; and Factors Influencing Consumer Demand for Milk and Cream was Ross' subject.

Requests for copies of this mimeograph should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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JULY SHEEP AND WOOL OUTLOOK, report prepared by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This is one of the regular reports of the Bureau. It discusses the outlook for sheep and wool as indicated by the information available to the Bureau at this time. This report is sent to Extension Directors and some other workers. It is also published in the Monthly Supplement to Crops and Markets. Mimeographed copies are available.

Requests for copies of this report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

JULY HOG OUTLOOK REPORT, report prepared by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This report is one of the regular reports of the Bureau. It is distributed to Extension Directors and other workers and is printed in the Monthly Supplement to Crops and Markets. It is also available in mimeographed form.

The report says that the statement has been prepared for the information of hog producers and those who seek to advise them regarding production and marketing plans.

Requests for copies of this report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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MARKETING OF APPLES by Ross B. Johnston and H. B. Davis, bulletin of the West Virginia Department of Agriculture.

The Federal-State Inspection Service is discussed in this bulletin and the U. S. Standard grades outlined. Directions are given for packing and loading apples in different types of containers.

This bulletin is published and distributed by the West Virginia Department of Agriculture, Charleston, West Virginia.

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THE ECONOMIC LIMITS OF COST OF WATER FOR IRRIGATION, LARIMER COUNTY, COLORADO, by R.F. Teele, Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Paul A. Ewing, Federal Bureau of Public Roads, mimeographed preliminary report by the Bureaus in cooperation.

Requests for copies of this report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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PLANNING YOUR FAMILY EXPENDITURES, by Chase G. Woodhouse, Federal Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Circular No. 68.

This Circular deals with household budgets and budget making.

Requests for copies of this Circular should be sent to the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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UNITED STATES STANDARDS FOR BROOMCORN, mimeographed outline of standards by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

These standards became effective July 1, 1926.

Requests for copies of these standards should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

CALIFORNIA PEAR DEAL (SEASON 1925), summary by C. J. Hansen and O. W. Holmes, deal report mimeographed by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Requests for copies of this deal report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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U. S. STANDARDS FOR TABLE GRAPES (1926), mimeographed outline of standards by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Requests for copies of these standards should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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CALIFORNIA GRAPE DEAL 1925 SEASON, summary by C. E. Schultz, mimeographed deal report by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Requests for copies of this report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

N O T E S

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ENDORSES WOOL STATISTICS EXPANSION

The General Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome this spring endorsed the proposed expansion of world wool statistics in the following resolution:

The General Assembly;-

"Being convinced that the establishment of international statistics for wool responds to a want that is strongly felt among persons interested:-

Approves the action taken by the International Institute of Agriculture for obtaining statistics for wool on uniform principles in the different countries; and

Invites the Governments, with, wherever necessary, the assistance of the Associations representing the interests of wool-producers in their country, to take such steps as are required for the collection of the data on production, trade, stocks and consumption of wool which the Institute proposes to compile, co-ordinate and publish."

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OREGON COUNTY STANDARDIZES WHEAT VARIETY

Umatilla County, Oregon, has settled on one variety of wheat. This year 200,000 of the 235,000 acres of wheat in the county are planted to the Federation variety. This county is one of the main sources of Federation seed for Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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August 11, 1926

Vol. 6, No. 32

FEDERAL BUREAU TO STUDY

NEW YORK LIVE POULTRY MARKET

A survey of the live poultry market in New York City has been started by the United States Department of Agriculture, at the request of the New York Live Poultry Commission Merchants' Association and the New York Attorney-General's office, as a basis for suggesting improvements in the present system and to determine the advisability of the Department establishing a market news service on live poultry for the city.

The basis on which the prices of live poultry are determined on the New York market at present and the way in which these prices are established is the first part of the survey which, it is expected, will be completed within a few weeks. Full cooperation in making the survey and in carrying out any recommendations which may be made by the Department as a result of the findings was assured at conferences held early this week in New York between representatives of the Department and of the Poultry Merchants Association and the Attorney-General.

This survey will determine whether the Department will undertake, at this time, to establish a market news service on live poultry in New York. The question of grading poultry will also be considered and the present system studied with a view to suggesting improvements in line with the inspection service of the Government.

The more extensive study of the New York live poultry market will include a thorough survey of the extent and importance of the market, the influence of seasonal and racial demand, factors affecting prices, the character of competition in the trade, losses of the present system, and the physical facilities for handling poultry for the purpose of working out recommendations for improvements. This study has been begun in cooperation with the New York Research Council and the Port of New York Authority and will require several months of research work.

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WISCONSIN MAN RESIGNS

The resignation of B.B. Jones, Market News Specialist, Wisconsin Department of Markets, has been announced. Mr. Jones will go with the New Orleans Association of Commerce as Secretary of the Agricultural Bureau.

NEW JERSEY ROADSIDE MARKET
ORGANIZATION GROWING

The Farmers' Roadside Market Association of New Jersey, which was organized this spring, already has members operating in eight counties. It is expected to spread more generally over the state very rapidly. A distinctive sign, an ear of corn properly lettered, registered and copyrighted in both New Jersey and Massachusetts, will be used by each member to guide buyers. The motto of the Association is "Real Native Farm Products, Honestly Packed at a Reasonable Price."

Membership is open to any farmer on payment of a small annual fee and acceptance of the association's rules. These rules are as follows:

60 per cent of the farm products sold must be produced by the member.

40 per cent may be purchased from an original New Jersey producer.

10 per cent in any one month may be produced outside of New Jersey or secured from other than the original producer. Such products shall be plainly labelled to show origin.

Top of all packages shall be representative of entire volume.

Prices must be reasonable and profitable to both producer and consumer.

Products shall be of average high quality.

Market shall be at least 10 feet from the edge of the highway.

Automobile accessories and other products may be sold at a member's market.

Standard sign and membership certificate shall be issued to each member; additional signs \$5 each.

Signs and certificates remain the property of the Association.

Markets shall be maintained in a clean and attractive condition and are open at all times to authorized inspectors of the Association.

The New Jersey State Bureau of Markets shall inspect all markets.

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NEW JERSEY STATION EMPLOYS RESEARCH MAN

Plans to expand the study of marketing problems have been made by the New Jersey Experiment Station and Charles B. Howe has been added to the station Staff to assist in this work. He will begin work on October first. Mr. Howe is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and has had experience as marketing specialist in several western states.

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A SERIES OF COTTON CLASSING CONTESTS ARE BEING HELD in Southeast Missouri by the Missouri College of Agriculture.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT SHOWN
IN AGRICULTURAL INCOME

Income from farm production the past season, 1925-26, again showed a moderate improvement, but farmers as a class are still at a financial disadvantage to industrial workers, according to an analysis of receipts and expenditures just completed by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Gross income from agriculture is estimated at \$12,415,000,000 for the year, compared with \$12,003,000,000 for 1924-25, an increase of about 3 per cent, the increase appearing in both cash income from sales and in the value of products consumed by farm families. Increased income from potatoes, dairy products, and meat animals more than offset declines in income from grains and cotton, the department says.

The total gross income is made up of \$9,891,000,000 computed as cash income from sales, and \$2,524,000,000, the value of food and fuel consumed on farms. It includes \$3,577,000,000 for dairy and poultry products, \$2,746,000,000 for meat animals; \$1,682,000,000 for cotton and cotton seed; \$1,625,000,000 for fruits and vegetables, and \$1,565,000,000 for grains, and some miscellaneous income.

Receipts increased somewhat more than expenses, yielding an increase in net income available for all capital employed including reward for managing the industry, of 4 per cent, compared with a 13 per cent increase in 1924-25. This larger net income represents a rate of return for all capital and management of 4.6 per cent compared with 4.4 per cent the preceding year. These rates are not comparable with rates of return usually shown for other industries. Estimates of comparable returns for corporations in 1923 gave 11 per cent as the return on capital and management compared with 3.3 per cent for agriculture.

Out of the gross income of \$12,415,000,000 farmers paid \$6,812,000,000 including \$1,216,000,000 wages to hired labor; \$3,076,000,000 for products and services of other industries, repairs and maintenance of buildings and equipment; \$635,000,000 taxes on operator-owned investment; \$1,127,000,000 rent on property rented from non-operators, and \$758,000,000 interest on mortgage and other indebtedness held by non-operators.

The difference is \$5,603,000,000, of which \$2,524,000,000 represents the value of food and fuel consumed on farms, and \$3,079,000,000 is the net cash income, which gives an average per farm of \$879, compared with \$854 in 1924-25 for operators' capital, labor, and management.

The analysis shows further that the farm operators earned on their own net investment including management, after paying rent and interest on debts, 3.5 per cent, compared with 3.2 per cent in 1924-25. These rates are considerably less than the rates earned by the other owners of farm capital such as mortgage holders.

If a conservative interest return is allowed on investment, the average farm family earned \$648 for labor and management, or \$24 more than in the preceding year. Although this figure is considerably above the very meager earnings during the severe years of the depression, it is still nearly 30 per cent below the earnings of 1919-20.

Factory wage earners, on the other hand, the department points out, for the past three years have earned approximately the same money income as they did in 1919-20 and have been able to buy with those earnings about 16 per cent more than they could in 1919-20, while the farmer with his income has been able to buy about 20 per cent less.

RHODE ISLAND HAS NEW LAW
PROVIDING MARKETING BUREAU

The law passed by the state legislature in Rhode Island this spring and approved on April 21, 1926, providing for a state bureau of markets is as follows:

"Chapter 241 of the general laws entitled "Of the Rhode Island state board of agriculture," is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sections:

"A bureau of markets under the direction and control of and within said state board of agriculture is hereby created.

"Said state board of agriculture is hereby authorized and instructed to pass reasonable rules and regulations relative to the marking, labeling, packing and branding of packages or other containers of products of the farm.

"Said board is hereby authorized to pass rules and regulations for the uniform packing and grading of fruit, vegetables and other farm products and all fruit, vegetables, and other farm products so packed or graded shall be packed and graded as prescribed by such rules or regulations adopted by said board.

"Any person, firm or corporation who shall misbrand or mislabel any package or other container of farm products or who shall violate any rule or regulation passed by said board providing for branding and labeling shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars or be imprisoned for a term of three months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"The state board of agriculture is hereby authorized to appoint a commissioner of markets whose duty it shall be to enforce the provisions of this chapter and the provisions of any rule or regulations adopted by said board in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

"Said commissioner of markets shall receive a salary to be determined by the state board of agriculture, not exceeding thirty-five hundred dollars per annum.

"This act shall take effect from and after its passage."

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GEORGIA CROP AND MARKET NEWS SENT BY RADIO

The marketing specialist of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, J. William Firor, prepares news items of from fifty to one hundred words which are sent out daily from the College radio studio over WSB. These items deal with current crop and market developments especially applicable to the State of Georgia and of especial interest to Georgia farmers.

INSPECTION SERVICE IS IMPROTANT
PART OF WORK OF TEXAS DIVISION

The Markets Division of the Texas Department of Agriculture is encouraging the shipment of none but No. 1 Grade of all fruits and vegetables produced within the State of Texas and with this end in view is developing the inspection service on these products. Where the shipping point has sufficient volume of product, joint Federal-State inspection service is installed. At other points the Division tries to furnish State inspection. L. A. Seymour, Chief of the Division, says that the state inspection is just as thorough as the joint inspection, but lacks certain advantages, one of which is the receiving point re-inspection available on the joint service when needed. This year he says the joint service will inspect about twice as many cars of produce as in any year since the service was inaugurated. Close to 12,000 cars will be inspected this year according to the present indications.

The Division is also encouraging the cooperative marketing of all farm products and especially of fruits and vegetables. It is Seymour's opinion that a strong effort should also be made to organize for cooperative production as well as for marketing. The principal commodities now inspected and marketed through cooperative organizations in Texas are beans, beets, carrots, cabbage, green corn, cucumbers, onions, parsley, potatoes, peaches, spinach, tomatoes, turnips, and watermelons.

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REGULATIONS UNDER FEDERAL SEED
ACT ANNOUNCED BY DEPARTMENTS

The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Treasury recently signed and promulgated revised joint regulations legally required for enforcing the Federal Seed Act (formerly known as the Seed Importation Act). An amendment to this act, approved April 26, 1926, prohibits the importation of red clover and alfalfa seed unless the seed is colored in conformity with these regulations.

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ASSOCIATION HANDLES POULTRY CERTIFICATION

Poultry certification in Massachusetts is in the hands of the Massachusetts Association of Certified Poultry Breeders, Inc. This organization has been in operation for two years and has had a substantial increase in the number of flocks and birds handled. It co-operates closely with the State College of Agriculture, Experiment Station and Extension Service.

RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

DISCUSS PROBLEMS INDICATED
BY LIVESTOCK STUDY.

The outstanding problems developed in the conference of officials from the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and Agricultural Economics and representatives from the Texas Agricultural College, University of Arizona, and the New Mexico A. & M. College, held at the New Mexico State College in July, for the purpose of reviewing the data secured from a study of 246 ranches in the portion west of the Pecos River in Texas and in Arizona and New Mexico, were found to be the following named, with suggestions coming out of the conference:

Probably the greatest detriment to an effective policy of extension work is the situation of the ranchman with reference to the open range problems, growing out of lack of control of the public domain.

The data also indicates that there is need for classification of state lands and reappraisal of state lands, using its grazing productivity on a basis of grazing value.

In some sections there was general complaint against the insecurity of state leases, and it is believed that adjustments should be made in the matter of leasing state lands whereby the lessor will be protected against losses from cancellation and sale prior to the expiration of the lease.

Further, that the insecurity of tenure has resulted in difficulty in securing loans on cattle among operators on state lands.

It is found that taxation of land and cattle is a very serious problem of the livestock industry and one that needs further study.

Interviews with ranchmen from whom records were taken indicated a dissatisfaction with existing credit facilities, and this problem is believed to be worthy of separate credit study.

A further analysis and study is being made of the data with special reference to practices on individual ranches for local use in the various state programs of agricultural extension.

It is evident that certain data should be developed toward the setting out of standard organizations of various sized ranches situated in the localities of similar conditions within the region.

A collection of data on livestock interstate movements by counties is recommended.

It is believed that this study is only a beginning and as soon as possible the problems set forth will be taken up in greater detail.

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AN EFFORT TO GET SHOSHONE PROJECT, WYOMING, HAY GRADED according to government standards is being made. Meetings have been held at which representatives of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics went over the proposition. A committee has been appointed to keep pushing the proposition and to collect the information necessary to get an inspector.

VIRGINIA COLLEGE PUSHINGFARM MANAGEMENT EXTENSION

Farm management extension work will occupy the time of Clarence Pickard of the Virginia Agricultural College during the next six months. Most of his time will be devoted to planning model farm organizations in the communities throughout the state, such plans to be exhibited as a model farm exhibit at the county fair; carrying back to farm communities the results of farm survey and detailed cost studies interpreted in the light of current price trends; and in assisting in the keeping of farm accounts. The model farm exhibits are to show the organization and farming system of a successful farmer in the community instead of a hypothetical farm as is often used.

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ALABAMA EXTENSION SERVICE HELPS WOMEN MARKET PRODUCTS.

The Extension Service in Alabama gives considerable emphasis to marketing work for products in which the women and girls were especially interested. As a part of this work by the home demonstration agents, largely, they report that in 1925 there were three curb markets in operation with about twelve hundred people selling on these markets. The total sales amounted to more than sixty thousand dollars.

One of the projects for the Extension Service in the state is the standardization of products for market. The home demonstration agents report that 246 farm homes are standardizing and grading poultry and poultry products for sale, ninety-eight are standardizing canned products; 161 standardizing dairy products; and 721 sell graded, standard fruits and vegetables. Among the canned products which are offered for sale by Alabama women as standard products are fig preserves, pear preserves, orange marmalade and orange conserve. The agents have given a great deal of time to developing markets for the various products and helping the women get started.

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DELAND FLORIDA WOMEN RUN MARKETS FOR PRODUCTS.

The women of Deland Florida assisted by the Extension Service of the state, have established two markets for their products. One is a cooperative egg market which did \$8,500 worth of business during 1925. The other is a market for all kinds of products. A marketing organization has been formed with membership limited to members of the home demonstration clubs and they charge a membership fee. The committee in charge of the work employs one of the members as manager and pay her the ten per cent commission which they have assessed themselves. The market is open two days a week. Orders are taken during these days for delivery by the women on other days. Last year nearly four thousand dollars in business was done.

MAINE APPLE GROWERS PLAN
TO DEVELOP WIDER MARKET

The McIntosh apple growers of Maine have begun planning for markets to take care of the increased production in sight within a few years. Up to the present time, the local market has absorbed their production, but more distant markets will have to be used in the future. At a recent meeting, a committee was appointed to devise plans for experimental shipments to be made to large markets so that they will have experience when the commercial shipments must be made. For this year they plan to ship between five and ten carloads, probably only to the New York market. Inspection of the packing and grading of these shipments will be done by the Maine Division of Markets, reports C. M. White, Chief of the Division. Next year more elaborate plans are expected to be worked out for the preliminary development of a market for the Maine apples.

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FARM VALUE STUDY STARTED IN MICHIGAN

A study to determine the amount of farm rents, cash and share, in Michigan for a series of years; to determine the trend of land values; and to ascertain the relation between farm taxes, farm values and farm rents has been undertaken by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Michigan Agricultural College in cooperation. R. Wayne Newton will represent the College and Nils A. Olsen and L. C. Gray, the Bureau.

About 30,000 questionnaires will be sent to owners of rented farms and to an equal number of owner-farmers requesting data on rents, taxes, land values, etc. The answers will be tabulated and the relationships worked out.

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THE EFFECT OF THE AMOUNT OF RAINFALL ON THE PURCHASING POWER OF HAY was discussed by E. G. Misner of the New York State College of Agriculture in a recent press release. He pointed out the increased yields resulting from high rainfall which were followed by decreased purchasing power. For this year the rainfall for April, May and June was 83 per cent of normal and the condition of the crop is estimated at 83 per cent of the last preceding ten year average. That with the low carryover indicates good returns next winter, he says.

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EGG PRODUCERS IN ONE WYOMING COUNTY DECIDED RECENTLY TO WIDEN THEIR MARKET. They plan to solicit a bigger trade for "Wyomingite" eggs from their county. They will employ one party to receive, grade, pack and market all the eggs from their market point. The producers will pay two and a half cents per dozen for this service.

PUBLICATIONS

A SURVEY OF MARKETING PROBLEMS CONFRONTING OREGON CREAMERIES, by D. L. James, Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and N. C. Jamison, Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, Oregon Agricultural College Experiment Station, Station Circular 74.

The material presented herein, according to the introductory statement, is the result of a study made by James and Jamison whose services were loaned for this study. Practically every creamery in the state was visited by the investigators. The markets of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and Spokane were studied. Practically every jobber and wholesaler in Portland was interviewed. It is believed that this report covers in an unbiased and accurate manner the conditions existing in the marketing of butter as they are related to the dairy industry of Oregon. The report is presented with the hope that it will help in solving some of the many vexing problems confronting the dairy industry of the state.

This circular is published and distributed by the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon.

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PRODUCTION COSTS AND MARKET DISTRIBUTION OF ARKANSAS PEACHES by O. O. Brannen, Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 207.

The table of contents show that the bulletin includes the topography and soil of commercial peach areas, present and prospective development and production, cost of producing peaches, and marketing and market competition.

This bulletin is published and distributed by the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

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COTTON PRODUCTION IN TEXAS by L. P. Gabbard and H. E. Rea, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Circular No. 39.

This circular is an effort to bring together and present in concise form some of the more outstanding facts relative to the growth and development of the cotton industry in the state of Texas from the time of its early introduction to the year 1920, the summary states.

This circular is published and distributed by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Brazos County, Texas.

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U. S. STANDARDS FOR JUICE GRAPES (1926), mimeographed outline of grades by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Requests for copies of these standards should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

NOW TO PREPARE WOOL FOR MARKET by A. L. Jordan, Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service Circular No. 9.

This circular gives suggestions on when to shear, where to shear, how to shear, preparation of fleeces, foreign material in fleeces, sacking wool, storing wool, washing wool, and selling wool.

This circular is published and distributed by the Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service, Knoxville, Tennessee.

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U. S. STANDARDS FOR GRAPES (1926) PACKED IN SAWDUST OR OTHER PACKING MATERIAL, mimeographed outline of grades by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Requests for copies of these standards should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

N O T E S

SPECIAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE

PRIVILEGES GIVEN COOPERATIVES.

Section 5 of the Act providing for a division of cooperative marketing in the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics deals with the exchange of crop and market information between cooperative organizations. The special privileges granted are as follows:

Persons engaged, as original producers of agricultural products, such as farmers, planters, ranchmen, dairymen, nut or fruit growers, acting together in associations, corporate or otherwise, in collectively processing, preparing for market, handling, and marketing in interstate and/or foreign commerce such products of persons so engaged, may acquire, exchange, interpret, and disseminate past, present and prospective crop, market, statistical, economic, and other similar information by direct exchange between such persons, and/ or such associations or federations thereof, and/or by and through a common agent created or selected by them.

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HORSE PULLING CONTEST HELD RECENTLY

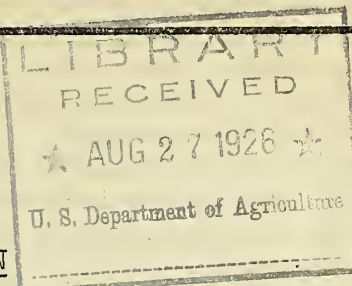
An official pulling contest was held recently under the auspices of the Universities of Wisconsin and Illinois and the Horse Association of America. Collins dynamometers from both Universities were used and the tests made by representatives of the Universities. Two, four, six and eight horse teams were used and also two elephants were tried. It was demonstrated that a six horse team could walk away with a load which an elephant could move with difficulty.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 18, 1926



Vol. 6, No. 33

COTTON STAPLE STANDARDS
CONFERENCE POSTPONES ACTION

The meeting of representatives of English and continental cotton associations with representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture which convened at London adjourned without taking definite action, according to a cable received from Lloyd S. Tenny, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, who represented the Department.

Every association was well represented and the delegates considered the questions relating to cotton staple standards. A majority of the representatives of the European Cotton Associations expressed unwillingness to take action towards effecting an agreement, but promised to submit at a later time, a statement of their reasons. A minority favored an early agreement.

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"AGRICULTURAL REVIEW" NEW NORTH CAROLINA PUBLICATION

The "Agricultural Review" is the new publication of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture which takes the place of the "Market News" which was put out by the State Division of Markets. The new paper will come out twice a month and will carry the farmers want ads formerly carried in the "News". It will also carry general agricultural information of value to farmers and others.

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PROGRESS MADE IN PLANS FOR WORLD AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

A bulletin explaining the scope and purpose of the world agricultural census of 1930 and containing the standard form of census schedule to be submitted to the various contributing governments for making their returns, was issued during July in French by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, according to Leon M. Estabrook, Director of the census project.

STORAGE OF CANNED FOODS
UNDER WAREHOUSE ACT AUTHORIZED

The storage of canned food under the U. S. warehouse Act is authorized under regulations which have just been promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture. Under these regulations canned foods are defined to mean "fruits and vegetables sterilized by heat and packed in hermetically sealed containers."

The placing of canned foods on the eligible list for storage by warehousemen licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture is in answer to demands from canners, growers, and growers' and canners' associations in various states.

The pea canners and growers of Wisconsin requested such action almost two years ago. Canners and various growers' associations in California and Oregon made similar requests a year ago. Last winter the Tri-State Canners Association, which is composed of canners in Delaware, New Jersey, and Maryland, at its annual meeting petitioned the Secretary of Agriculture to promulgate rules to store their products under the Federal law. The National Canners Association at its annual meeting in January made a similar recommendation. Some time ago growers of various fruits in New York, Michigan, Washington, and Wisconsin expressed a desire to have canned fruits made storable under the law.

In making these requests to the Department it has been repeatedly represented that the Federally licensed warehouse receipt will make it possible to finance not only more generally but to greater advantage. Proper financing, it is felt, will relieve growers' associations and canners whose present financing ability is somewhat limited from being forced to dump their packs on the market at a time when the markets is already loaded.

The regulations are so worded as to improve warehousing and canning methods and to safeguard the interests of persons accepting the warehouse receipts as collateral for loan purposes. Under the regulations it will be necessary for many canners to improve their pack and establish more definite standards and grades and live up to them.

Careless and indifferent methods and lack of observation of grades will not be tolerated, says the Department. All products must be inspected by Federally licensed graders before they enter storage and if they do not meet the regulations the warehouseman is prohibited from accepting them. The regulations are not arbitrary but an honest attempt is made to improve conditions and to help place the canning industry on a sound basis.

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FEDERAL BUREAU MAN TRANSFERS TO TARIFF COMMISSION

The transfer of Warren C. Funk from the Farm Management Division of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics to the United States Tariff Commission has been made.

NEW YORK COMMISSION MERCHANTSLICENSING LAW PROTECTS SHIPPERS.

During the fiscal year just closed on July first, the New York Bureau of Markets investigated a large number of complaints against licensed commission merchants under the law bonding such merchants, states H. Deane Phillips, Director. As a result of these investigations, more than \$6,000 were collected and remitted to farmers. In addition they collected nearly \$5,000 from sureties on the bonds filed by commission merchants. These amounts paid out of the bonds have been mainly the result of business failures and in a few cases to failure of the dealer to make proper return and his refusal to do so, Phillips states.

The work of licensing commission merchants and the list of licensed dealers published each year is of value to people outside the state of New York as well as to state people, Phillips believes. The license and bond under the New York State law is a protection to the shippers who deal with the licensed merchants. The basic provision of the law is one requiring all dealers who receive and sell farm produce on a commission basis, to first secure a license from the State Commissioner of Farms and Markets. In connection with this license a bond for \$3,000 must also be filed with the Commissioner. This bond is for the protection of consignee creditors in case the dealer fails in business or in case he fails to make proper returns for produce which has been shipped to him to be sold.

Licenses are for one year and new ones are issued annually on July first. In applying for a new license the dealer must submit a complete financial statement and must satisfy the Commissioner, not only as to his financial standing but also as to his general business standing and his record for fair dealing in the past. The law also gives the Commissioner wide powers in the way of revoking licenses, investigating complaints from shippers and in adjusting disputes. It also provides that the merchant must keep a record of the details of each transaction and shall remit the proceeds due the shipper within forty-eight hours unless otherwise agreed.

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PUBLIC HEARINGS ON UNIFORM ACCOUNTING SYSTEM FOR MILK MANUFACTURING PLANTS will probably be held by the Wisconsin Department of Markets in the near future. They will be held under the authority given the Department to require all factories, creameries etc., to use uniform accounting system. Considerable demand for the use of such a system has developed in the state.

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HEARINGS ON FOREIGN CHEESE GRADES WERE HELD by the Wisconsin Department of Markets on August 10 and 11. The purpose was to consider the advisability of making changes in the grades for foreign cheese.

NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF MARKETS
HAS MADE STEADY DEVELOPMENT

The Division of Markets of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture grew out of a resolution to create same which was introduced during the session of the State Board of Agriculture held in 1913. During the same year it was placed under the authority of a joint committee which was created by the state legislature that year. The committee was composed of members of the State Board of Agriculture and trustees of the North Carolina College of Agriculture. Recently by agreement between the Department and the College, the Division of Markets has been made a part of the State Department of Agriculture, according to George R. Ross, Chief of the Division.

One of the specific laws administered by the Division which was passed in 1917, provides for a superintendent of cooperative associations and credit unions in the Division, whose duties are to organize and conduct a bureau of information in regard to cooperative associations and rural credits; to furnish printed information and blank forms for the establishment of associations or unions; to maintain an educational campaign looking to the promotion of these activities and to assist in their organization when requested; and to examine such organizations once a year or oftener. The law also provides for the incorporation of such organizations.

In 1921 another law was passed providing for the incorporation of Cooperative Marketing Associations. In 1925 another law was passed concerning the incorporation of mutual organizations.

Under an act passed in 1919 the Division carries on standardization and inspection work for agricultural products. Provisions of this act are that the Board of Agriculture is given authority to investigate marketing conditions and to establish and maintain standard grades and packages and state brands for farm and horticultural crops; investigate the subject of marketing farm products, diffuse useful information relating thereto, and furnish advice and assistance to the public in order to promote efficient and economical methods of marketing farm products, and authority is given to gather and diffuse timely information concerning the supply, demand, prevailing prices, and commercial movement of farm products, including quantities in common and cold storage, and may interchange such information with the United States department of agriculture; after investigation, from time to time as may be practical and advisable, to establish and promulgate standards of opened and closed receptacles for, and standards for the grade and other classification of farm products, by which their quantity, quality, and value may be determined, and prescribe and promulgate rules and regulations governing the marks, brands, and labels which may be required for receptacles for farm products, for the purpose of showing the name and address of the producer or packer; the quantity, nature and quality of the product or any of them, and for the purpose of preventing deception in reference thereto, and for the purpose of establishing a state brand for any farm product produced in North Carolina: provided, that any standard for any farm product or receptacle therefor, or any requirement for marking receptacles for farm products, now or hereafter established under authority of the congress of the United States, shall forthwith, as far as applicable, be established or prescribed and promulgated as the official standard or re-

quirement in this state: Provided, that no standard established or requirement for marking prescribed under this article shall become effective until the expiration of thirty days after it shall have been promulgated; to employ, license, or designate persons to inspect and classify farm products and to certify as to the grade or other classification thereof, in accordance with the standards made effective under this article, and shall fix, assess and collect, or cause to be collected fees for such services. A certificate of the grade or other classification of any farm product issued under this article shall be accepted in any court of this state as prima facie evidence of the true grade or other classification of such farm product at the time of its classification. If, in the performance of his official duties an inspector discovers any farm product which is unwholesome or unfit for food of man or for other animal for which it is intended, he shall promptly report the fact to a health officer of the state or of any country or municipality thereof. Agents and employees are authorized from time to time to ascertain the amount of any farm products in this state, to inspect the same in the possession of any person engaged in the business of marketing them in this state, and to take samples of such products.

RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

ECONOMIC TEST FARM PART OF MISSISSIPPI STATION WORK

An economic test farm is maintained by the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station as part of the farm management work. This farm consists of sixty acres used as a kind of laboratory for testing farm management principles. Each year this project has shown a profit, states J. N. Lipscomb, farm economist, and each crop has been studied as to detailed cost of production. He says the outstanding feature has been the change in the percentage in cotton on this farm from year to year as dictated by relative profits. Available plow days have been kept for each month beginning with 1922 which should be, he believes, of value in labor requirement and distribution studies. These data regarding the relation of rain fall to available plow days, along with the amount of seasonal distribution of labor required by different crops should furnish good fundamental datum for the scientific farm reorganization work in this area.

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PLANS TO PUT A SEAL ON ALL CARTONS OF EGGS SOLD BY THEM are being made by the local poultry association members in Natrona County, Wyoming. Each member will be given a number on the Association seal and definite check can be kept on all eggs marketed by the members. They hope in this way to create a greater demand for home produced eggs. The Association is also trying to get state inspection on all the eggs sold in Casper, Wyoming.

STUDIES OF TWO COOPERATIVE
ENTERPRISES PLANNED IN MINNESOTA

Two studies on cooperative marketing organization have been planned by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Minnesota Agricultural College in cooperation.

The object of one study is to consider the methods and practices employed in the marketing of honey, including assembling, grading, market outlets, demand and prices, for the purpose of ascertaining whether honey can be marketed advantageously through cooperative associations and the type of organization most suitable. Information will be collected by means of interviews with producers and dealers, covering the assembling of honey for shipment and sale, volume and costs in relation to volume, demands of local markets, containers and packing methods, and the use of grades. Wholesale and retail dealers will be interviewed regarding selling methods, competing products, kinds and grades of honey in demand, and the possibilities of stimulating demand through improved methods of grading or distribution or through consumer advertising.

The other study will analyze the economics of organization and the business practices of farmers' cooperative oil filling stations, with a view to assisting in their establishment upon a proper basis and in their economical operation. In making this study a short questionnaire will be sent out to as many cooperative filling stations as possible, and this preliminary information followed up by visits to a number of such stations to secure detailed data on costs of installation, costs of operation, form of organization, business practices, etc. An effort will be made to determine variations in costs and reasons for them. The general retail oil business will be analyzed from such information as can be obtained from the wholesale distributors, independent stations, etc.

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MASSACHUSETTS WOMEN SELL
STANDARDIZED PRODUCTS.

In one Massachusetts county during 1925, a group of about fifty farm women, interested in increasing the family income by selling canned or manufactured products, worked out a marketing plan that has proved successful. Each produces the commodity they can make best, taking into consideration availability of raw material and ability to produce high quality. Their products are assembled at a central distributing point and orders filled without regard to personalities. This can be done because of the standardized practices used, which have been taught by the State Extension Service. The group has also held three sales which were successful. The Extension Service feels this is a good example of the need for standardized products for market.

RURAL WELFARE IS TENNESSEE STUDY

The effect of the development of manufacturing on the welfare of the rural population is to be studied by the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station represented by S. E. Allred, and the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics represented by C. J. Galpin, cooperatively. The object, as stated, is to determine in what ways the development of manufacturing in a region is helpful to the rural population of that region and in what ways it is harmful.

In making this study several comparisons will be made. The welfare of the rural population in one or more typical regions in which manufacturing has developed will be studied and analyzed to determine in what ways the coming of manufacturing has affected the rural population. The welfare of the rural population in one region where manufacturing has been extensively developed will be compared with the welfare of the rural population in another region of similar agricultural possibilities in which but little manufacturing has been done. A number of regions in which manufacturing has been extensively developed will be grouped together and the welfare of the rural population of that group will be compared with the welfare of the rural population in another group of regions which are similar in agricultural possibilities but in which little manufacturing has been done. The major portion of these data will be gathered by the survey method, getting facts first-hand from the residents of the district.

The term "welfare" as used in this study is defined as implying the enjoyment of the common blessings of life and exemption from evil or calamity. As examples of the indexes of welfare are mentioned farmer's labor income; freedom from labor trouble; markets and marketing facilities; condition of roads; efficiency of school and churches; health conditions and facilities; recreation facilities; morality; and community spirit.

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CORNELL SCHOOL FOR MINISTERS HAS LARGE ENROLLMENT

The third year of the summer school for town and country ministers held at Cornell University recently was the largest of any yet held, the University reports. The registration was 125. Courses were given in community organization, leadership of boys and girls, landscaping the rural church, recreation, and agricultural economics. The course lasted two weeks.

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ONLY NINE MEMBERSHIP CONTRACTS with the Scioto Valley Milk Producers, Columbus, Ohio were cancelled during the year ending June 1, 1926. The total membership of the association on that date was 3,329.

PUBLICATIONS

AN ECONOMIC STUDY OF BERRY FARMING IN WESTERN WASHINGTON by Neil W. Johnson and George Severance, Washington Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 204.

This study was made to point out the essential farm management practices which must be adopted if the farmers of the Puyallup and White River Valley in Western Washington are to continue berry farming at a profit. The chief objects were a study of the organization of berry farms to discover factors which make for success or failure; to study farming types to determine what enterprises may be combined most profitably with berry growing; a study of average cost of production figures for raspberries, blackberries and strawberries based on farming practices of large numbers of farms; and a study of labor distribution and problems connected with the culture and harvesting of berry crops. The study was made largely by personal interviews with farmers during 1924 and 1925.

This bulletin is published and distributed by the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman, Washington.

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RURAL SOCIAL ORGANIZATION IN WHITMAN COUNTY by E. A. Taylor and F. R. Yoder, Washington Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 203.

This study of rural group life in the southeastern section of Whitman County is one of a series being made throughout the United States by various state colleges and the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation. This one is a cross section study of a typical section of Washington in reference to the grouping of rural people. It shows the rural life, its trends and movements, the present day trends of social life and rural and urban institutions of interest to farmers. Practically all the data is from field work done in 1925.

This bulletin published and distributed by the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman, Washington.

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RECOMMENDED STANDARDS FOR GRADING, PACKING AND INSPECTION OF MARYLAND FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, printed booklet by the Maryland State Department of Markets.

This booklet gives the specifications for the grades which will be used in the inspection of Maryland fruits and vegetables. They are the standards recommended by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This booklet is published and distributed by the Maryland State Department of Markets, College Park, Maryland.

LIST OF COMMISSION MERCHANTS BONDED AND LICENSED UNDER ARTICLE 20 OF THE FARMS AND MARKET LAW TO RECEIVE FARM PRODUCE ON CONSIGNMENT FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1926 to JUNE 30, 1927, New York Department of Farms and Markets Circular 304.

The circular states that for the information of produce shippers there is herewith published the official list of persons, firms, exchanges, associations and corporations who have sought and been granted licenses by the New York Department of Farms and Markets to operate as commission merchants in the state of New York for the license year. The list is arranged alphabetically by cities. The circular will be sent to anyone who has use for it.

This circular is published and distributed by the Bureau of Markets, Department of Farms and Markets, Albany, New York.

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MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS OF COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS MARKETING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, by A. W. McKay and W. J. Kuhrt, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Department Bulletin No. 1414.

Sections of the bulletin are devoted to the problems of the fruit and vegetable associations, other organization and management problems, marketing agencies and methods, and relation of production to cooperative marketing.

Requests for copies of this bulletin should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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COOPERATION--FROM TWELVE POINTS OF VIEW, mimeographed booklet compiled by the State Director of Markets Office of Colorado.

Twelve representative business and professional men of Colorado present their viewpoints on cooperative marketing in this booklet. The articles originally appeared as a series in a number of state newspapers.

This booklet is published and distributed by the Colorado Director of Markets Office, 328 State Capitol, Denver, Colorado.

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THE BUSINESS SET-UP OF COOPERATIVES, by Chris L. Christensen, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, copy of speech mimeographed by the Bureau.

This is an address before the second session of the American Institute of Cooperation.

Requests for copies of this speech should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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A LIST OF ALL FARM COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS IN TENNESSEE has recently compiled by the Tennessee State Department of Agriculture.

NOTES

COURT PASSES ON RELEASE
OF CO-OP MEMBERS

On June 15, 1926, the Supreme Court of Mississippi in the case of the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association v. J. S. Borodofsky, 108 So. 802, held that the fact that the association had released the cotton of three of its directors and several of its members, operated to release the defendant from his contract with the association. The association brought suit against the defendant alleging that he had breached his marketing contract by selling approximately 100 bales of cotton outside the association. It asked for liquidated damages at the rate of 10 cents per pound, as provided for by the contract, for all cotton thus sold, for an injunction to restrain him from disposing of cotton outside the association and for a decree for specific performance to compel him to comply therewith.

The defendant filed a cross bill in which he alleged that he was released from his contract with the association because of the fact that the association had executed releases to some of the directors and other members of the association covering the cotton grown by them. The court decided the case upon the cross bill holding that the execution of the releases by the association operated to release the defendant from his contract.

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CAULIFLOWER GROWERS TO ORGANIZE

With the aid of the New York Department of Farms and Markets a plan of organization is being worked out by the cauliflower growers of the Catskill Mountains. The plan provides for local organizations of growers around eight major shipping points, in order that they may ship in car load lots, may grade their product, use standard containers, ship under a trade-mark, and also buy necessary supplies for members. Facts and figures collected for the past two years have been utilized in formulating the plan. The possibilities of cooperation were demonstrated last season over a period of two weeks of heavy shipping.

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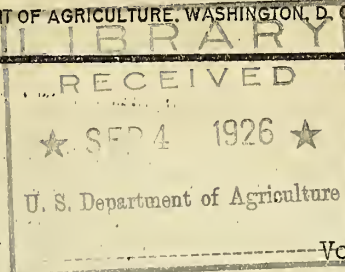
ORGANIZATION WORK AMONG THE MONTANA WHEAT GROWERS has been begun by a field force from the North Dakota association and it is proposed to handle the wheat from the two states through the North Dakota organization.

STATE AND FEDERAL

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



August 25, 1926

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FEDERAL HAY INSPECTION TO BE ESTABLISHED AT POWELL, WYOMING

Federal hay inspection is to be inaugurated at Powell, Wyoming, under agreements between the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Wyoming Department of Agriculture and the Powell Chamber of Commerce, as soon as an inspector can be trained and licensed. The Shoshone Irrigation Project, of which Powell is the commercial center, ships out from 1200 to 1500 cars of baled alfalfa per annum. The Powell community is very anxious to organize direct marketing of its alfalfa crop under U. S. standards and Federal hay inspection. Mr. Leo L. Werts, of Powell, Wyoming, will be sent to Kansas City by the Powell Chamber of Commerce to receive training in Federal hay inspection between the dates of August 23 and September 4.

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CHANGES MADE IN STAFF OF VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MARKETS

The Virginia Division of Markets announces the resignation of F. E. Parsons who has been with the inspection service of the Division since 1922. Mr. Parsons goes into commercial work.

F. S. Kinsey has been selected to fill the place made vacant by Mr. Parson's resignation. He has had wide experience in marketing fruits and vegetables particularly in the Federal Inspection Service. He comes to Virginia from Florida.

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TEXAS MAN COMES TO BUREAU

Research on poultry and dairy products is to be carried on by Dr. Frederick A. Buechel who has just been appointed to the staff of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Dr. Buechel comes to the Bureau from the Texas A. & M. College. He is a graduate and Ph. D. from the University of Wisconsin.

ORGANIZATION OF CANADIAN LIVESTOCK COOPERATIVES
TO BE STUDIED BY FEDERAL BUREAU

The cooperative organizations in Canada which handle livestock are to be studied by C.G.Randell of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The study will cover the reasons for the organization of the leading terminal cooperative associations, their present organization and methods of operation, and the extent to which these methods are applicable to conditions in the United States. This will include contractual relations with member associations, methods of handling and selling livestock, accounting and prorating practices, financing stockmen, field work and membership relations, etc. The operation of local shipping associations will also be studied.

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FEDERAL BUREAU TO STUDY
CANADIAN GRAIN COOPERATIVES

A study of the development and present operation of the cooperative associations handling grain in Canada to determine to what extent the experiences by these organizations and this system of marketing are applicable to the marketing of grain in the United States will be made by J. F. Booth of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This study will involve a detailed analysis of the events leading up to the formation of the leading cooperative associations in Canada and of their present operations.

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NEW DIRECTOR OF EXTENSION
APPOINTED IN NEW MEXICO

W.L.Elser became director of extension for New Mexico on July first. He succeeds C.F.Monroe who has held the position for the last seven years, and who resigned recently. Mr. Monroe's future plans are uncertain.

Mr. Elser is a graduate of the Ohio State University and had experience in Ohio and Indiana before he went to New Mexico in 1916.

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MACHMER APPOINTED DEAN OF MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE

William L. Machmer has been appointed Dean of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He has been acting dean for some time. Professor Machmer is a Pennsylvania man and a graduate of the Keystone State Normal School and Franklin and Marshall College, both Pennsylvania schools.

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A SERIES OF ADVERTISING PROGRAMS are being broadcast by the Mutual Orange Distributors from Middlewest and Eastern radio stations.

LICENSE OF BIRMINGHAM FEDERAL
HAY INSPECTOR WITHDRAWN

The license of the present Federal hay inspector of the Birmingham, Alabama, Grain Exchange, was not renewed for the new year beginning July 1, 1926, the United States Department of Agriculture recently advised the Exchange. This was done because the present inspector was not applying the United States standards properly and it did not appear that he would learn to do so within a reasonable time. The department informed the Birmingham Exchange that it would be glad to license any competent inspector whom the Exchange could obtain or to assist the Exchange in obtaining one. The withdrawal of this license leaves Birmingham without Federal hay inspection for the present. Negotiations are now under way between the United States Department of Agriculture and the Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries which may result in some arrangement for Federal-State hay inspection at Birmingham in the near future.

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POULTRY FLOCK INSPECTION
GETTING EARLY START IN VIRGINIA

Increased demand for certifying and accrediting poultry flocks and hatcheries under the plans of the Virginia Division of Markets makes it necessary that the work start early this year, states J. H. Meek, Director.

Over 126,000 birds were inspected last season. With the increased interest in this activity, indications are that the number will be doubled this season. Managers of hatcheries that were certified last year claimed they have had 50% less complaints than before, even though the season was much worse than usual for hatching and shipping baby chicks.

Although inquiries are coming in from various sections of the State, the Division of Markets is interested in supplying the service whenever sufficient number of birds can be inspected to justify the expense.

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SOUTH DAKOTA COLLEGE ENGAGES
MAN TO STUDY TAXATION PROBLEMS

The South Dakota College of Agriculture has added E. P. Crossen to the staff to take up work on a study of taxation problems. Mr. Crossen is a graduate of Toronto University and has done graduate work at Harvard and Columbia, and also has worked on the research staff of the Port of New York Authority. During the past year he was on the staff of the University of Minnesota. He will make a thorough study of the taxation problems of the State of South Dakota, the relative tax burdens on various classes of property, the affects of taxation policies on land utilization, etc.

LACK OF FUNDS HAMPERS WORK
OF OHIO MARKET BUREAU

The general law under which the Ohio Department of Agriculture is organized provides for a special marketing unit. Insufficient funds have hampered this work, reports Charles V. Truax, Director of Agriculture, and at present the staff for this work consists of a telegrapher, a State-Federal inspector and a stenographer. The Department operates a leased wire service for collecting price information which is sent out over the radio and through the press. A weekly wool review is also a part of the service. The marketing work is in this way confined largely to educational work in getting market information to the public.

An act passed in 1925 provides that the duties of the bureau of markets shall include the investigation of the cost of production and marketing in all its phases; the gathering and disseminating of information concerning supply, demand, prevailing prices, and commercial movements, including common and cold storage of food products, and the maintenance of market news service for the purpose of disseminating such information; and the promotion, assisting and encouraging of the organization and operation of cooperatives.

Powers given are to make rules and regulations for the grading, packing, handling, storage, and sale of all food products within the State, not contrary to law, and to enforce such rules and regulations by actions or proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction; to investigate the practice and methods and any specific transaction of commission merchants and others; to act as mediator or arbitrator when invited; to act on behalf of the consumers in conserving and protecting their interests in every practicable way against excessive prices; to act as market advisor for producers and distributors; to encourage the establishment of retail municipal markets and to develop direct dealing between producers and consumers; to encourage the consumption of Ohio grown products within the State; to inspect and determine the grade and condition of farm produce both at collecting and receiving centers; to take such means and use such powers, relative to shipment, transportation, and storage of foodstuffs of any kind as may be necessary and as it may deem advisable or desirable in case of emergency creating or threatening to create a scarcity of food within the State.

The director of agriculture shall adopt and may amend from time to time, schedules of fees to be charged for inspecting farm products or any other services.

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TENNESSEE HAS NO STATE MARKETING AGENCY

The laws of Tennessee do not provide for a state marketing agency. Neither do they provide for marketing functions such as are often carried on by the State Department of Agriculture.

OREGON EXTENSION SERVICE AND FEDERAL BUREAU
TO COOPERATE IN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE

An agreement has been made by which the Agricultural Extension Service of Oregon and the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics will cooperate in maintaining the crop and livestock reporting service for the state. This will make it possible to expand the service which has been carried on by the Bureau alone before this time. Duplication of work will be avoided and special local service can be furnished where needed.

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CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS ANNOUNCED

United States Civil Service examinations for Agricultural Economist, \$3,800; Associate Agricultural Economist, \$3,000; and Assistant Agricultural Economist, \$2,400 per year, have been announced. Applications will be rated as received at Washington, D. C. until December 30, 1926.

RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

EXTENSION SERVICE HELPS WOMEN'S
EXCHANGES IN MASSACHUSETTS

There were three women's exchanges operating in Massachusetts during 1925; each of which has been assisted in organization and development by the State Extension Service. The most active exchange is operated by the New England branch of the women's farm and garden association. It maintains a shop in Boston. Food, needlework and other products made by farm women are handled. The managers inspect the quality of the products offered for sale and give advice as to what products can be made to good commercial advantage. The Hampden County women's exchange also maintains a shop and lunch room.

The Berkshire County women's exchange conducts sales but does not maintain a shop. It was reorganized during the year because of the increased work due to the growing business.

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BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS IN WYOMING ARE POOLING THEIR PRODUCTS
and using United States Standards. Recently all the members of the La Prele Purebred Rambouillet Club met in the county extension office, each one with his wool clip. The fleeces were weighed, inspected by each member and compared with the National Wool Standards, in order to determine classification. Then all the clips were pooled and consigned to the National Wool Marketing Exchange.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, DAIRY AREA
TO BE STUDIED COOPERATIVELY

The dairy farms and the factors affecting economy in dairy production in the dairy area in the vicinity of Richmond, Virginia, are to be studied by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Dairying, and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute in cooperation. M. J. B. Ezekiel will represent the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, J. C. McDowell, the Bureau of Dairying; and J. J. Vernon, the Institute. The objects of the work are to determine the amount of milk and milk products consumed in Richmond and adjacent area, the sources of supply, and the distribution and disposition of milk and milk products produced in the area from which Richmond draws its supply; to study the organization and operation of the dairy farms in the area to determine the methods and practices responsible for differences in farmers' earnings, with special reference to the place of the dairy enterprise in the farm organization; to study the methods used in the handling of the dairy herd, to determine the relation of different practices to the economy of production, and to determine the combination of practices which will result in production at the least cost, or with the greatest profit to the farmer at any given time; to study the variations in the feeding and milk production of individual cows, to determine the effect of variation in individual performance upon the economy of production; and to study specific ways in which the farmers of the region can add to their returns.

Records of dealers in milk and milk products will be used in making an inventory of the use of dairy products in Richmond. Farms in the selected area will be surveyed for detailed data. Data from cow testing associations will be used and other present and historical sources of information bearing on the problems will be consulted.

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OHIO EXHIBIT TO VISUALIZE
LIVESTOCK MARKET REPORTS

Feeder steers and feeder sheep chosen and marked to represent current market grades and prices, will be a special exhibit at the Ohio State Fair this fall. It will be arranged by the Ohio State University and the Chicago Livestock Exchange. In all, fifteen lots of feeder steers of all ages and grades will be on exhibition. Western sheep for Ohio feedlots will be shown in ten grades and prices. These exhibits are expected to visualize the market page for the stockman.

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PLANS TO TEACH FARM MANAGEMENT IN RURAL SCHOOLS are being made for another county in Iowa. The work is being started at the suggestion of the local farm bureau.

MISSISSIPPI STATION KEEPS RECORDS
ON COST OF PRODUCING BEEF CATTLE.

The breeding herd of beef cattle at the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station is being handled on a commercial basis and accurate records kept on the various ages of cattle during the winter and summer periods with a view of obtaining figures on the cost of producing calves, yearlings, and two year olds, and maintaining mature breeding cattle.

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MINNESOTA COUNTY HOLDS RECREATION INSTITUTE

St. Louis County, Minnesota, claims the distinction of being the only county in the nation that conducts an annual recreation institute, reports the Extension Service. The institute was held the middle of July this year. Each club represented gave reports of their progress with their recreational program during the year. Dramatics and community singing took the lead as nearly every leader mentioned these activities.

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CLUB MARKETS HELP SOUTH CAROLINA WOMEN.

"Club markets have proved satisfactory to all concerned, for here the country woman is able to dispose of her surplus products with little trouble and at a good price, and the town housewife can purchase fresh, standardized products to a good advantage," says a home demonstration agent in South Carolina. A number of counties report having club markets for the farm women of the community and that they are a substantial help to the groups using them.

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COOPERATIVE MARKETING OF EGGS is growing in several counties in New Mexico. Local associations handle the eggs and in some cases other poultry products. Good results are being reported from the cooperative marketing. The poultry association in one county plans to put a guaranteed egg on the market, each egg being stamped and sold under the association trade mark.

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POULTRY COST-ACCOUNT RECORDS AND MEETINGS are part of the work of the county farm bureau in at least one New York county. The Extension Service of the state is assisting in the work. This service is considered of special importance to men who are interested in actual cost of production.

PUBLICATIONS

FARM MORTGAGE AND COMMERCIAL BANK LOANS TO FARMERS IN ARKANSAS by C. O. Brannen, Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 208.

The table of contents shows divisions treating the sources and volume of farm loans; the purpose of the study; the growth of financial institutions; and commercial bank loans to farmers which covers farm crops and crop values, the term and type of security for commercial bank loans, interest rates, and other considerations.

This bulletin is published and distributed by the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

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OFFICIAL STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR GRADES OF WOOL AND WOOL TOP, United States Department of Agriculture Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 100 (Agricultural Economics).

These grades became effective July 1, 1926. These grades which are twelve in number, have been developed to provide for a more minute classification of wool than the seven grades which were established as standards in 1923 and which they supersede.

Requests for copies of this announcement should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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COOPERATIVE MARKETING OF TOBACCO IN WISCONSIN, by George O. Gatlin, mimeographed preliminary report by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This report is the second of several on the cooperative marketing of tobacco, each report giving an historical account of the development and extent of cooperative marketing in a state or other recognized producing area. The first report was for Maryland.

Requests for copies of this report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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DELAWARE, booklet published by the Bureau of Markets of the Delaware State Board of Agriculture.

This booklet has been prepared under the provisions of a law passed in 1925. Its purpose is to set forth briefly some of the Historical, Natural, Agricultural, and Industrial advantages of the state.

This booklet is published and distributed by the Delaware Bureau of Markets, Dover, Delaware.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING OF BURLEY TOBACCO, by George O. Gatlin, mimeographed preliminary report by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This is the third of several reports on the cooperative marketing of tobacco, each report giving an historical account of the development and extent of cooperative marketing in a state or recognized producing area.

Requests for copies of this report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C.

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QUARTERLY INDEX TO MARKETING ACTIVITIES, APRIL-JUNE, 1926, mimeographed index by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This index is sent to a mailing list of those who have requested it. It will be sent to any others on request.

Requests for this index should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

NOTES

AUSTRALIAN DRIED FRUIT CAMPAIGN

An extensive advertising campaign is being undertaken in Great Britain this year by the Australian Dried Fruits Board, according to press reports forwarded by Mr. Foley. The Dried Fruits Board is one of the largest participants in the advertising scheme to be undertaken jointly in the United Kingdom by the Commonwealth Government and Australian producers, under which the money raised by Australian producers for advertising in the United Kingdom is to be augmented pound for pound by the Australian Government, with a limitation that its contribution shall not exceed £50,000 or approximately \$243,000.

In the campaign by the Dried Fruits Board to promote the sale of Australian sultanas, raisins, and currants the greater part of the money will be spent on newspaper advertising. A special advertising manager has left Australia to conduct the campaign. Emphasis on the excellent quality of the goods will be the keynote of the campaign, it is said.

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MISSOURI SHIPS TRAINLOAD OF POTATOES.

A special shipment of forty carloads of Missouri-grown Irish Cobbler potatoes meeting uniformly the requirements of U. S. No. 1 grade was planned to be sent from the Orrick potato district to Chicago. All cars were Federal-State inspected and shipped under certificate. The Missouri College of Agriculture, the Missouri Valley Potato Growers' Association and local dealers planned the shipment. The purpose is to demonstrate the high quality of Missouri potatoes.

NEW POLICY FOR FRUIT AND
VEGETABLE GROWERS ANNOUNCED

Announcement is made by the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., New York City, of the division of its territory into four districts, each in charge of a sales manager who will report direct to the executive office in New York. The office of general sales manager is discontinued.

The Central Sales Division will have headquarters in Chicago, the Lake Region Division headquarters will be in Rochester. The other two divisions will be the New England and the Atlantic Seaboard.

All matters pertaining to policies of operation of the branches and field offices will be handled direct by the general manager. All matters pertaining to the territory of the divisional offices will be referred direct to the divisional sales managers.

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CANADIAN FARMERS WANT SEASONAL TARIFF ON FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

British Columbia fruit interests in cooperation with growers and shippers of Eastern Canada are preparing recommendations to be submitted to the Canadian Tariff Commissioner for a seasonal tariff on imports of fruits and vegetables. It is proposed to levy a tariff on such fruits and vegetables as are grown in Canada, to become effective three weeks before Canadian supplies will be available, thus clearing the market for domestic grown supplies. The seasonal tariff will remain in effect, it is suggested, until two or three weeks after Canadian supplies have been exhausted. American fruits and vegetables would have a comparatively free field up until homegrown product is available.

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NEARLY SIX HUNDRED TRUCK FARMERS ARE NOW INCLUDED in the membership of the Marietta Truck Growers' Association, Marietta, Ohio, which was formed in 1907 by a group of 56 growers. For the first few years attention was centered upon improving the quality of the products and of the pack. By 1910 the association was solidly organized and had begun to win the respect of the trade for its products. Arrangements were made for selling through a commercial firm and an advertising campaign was conducted, resulting in a rapid increase in sales and in membership. By 1922 the association had 506 members and was handling 80 per cent of the produce of the district in place of the 20 per cent handled in 1910, while sales had increased from \$35,000 to \$346,620. Sales in 1925 amounted to \$675,267.

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ADVERTISING OF CRANBERRIES by the American Cranberry Exchange cost \$153,639 during the year 1925-26. About forty-two per cent was spent for newspaper advertising, thirty-four per cent in magazines, sixteen per cent in retail service and the remainder miscellaneously.

STATE AND FEDERAL MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 1, 1926

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Vol. 6, No. 35

REGULATIONS FOR STORING COTTON SEED UNDER WAREHOUSE ACT PROMULGATED BY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Regulations for the storage of cotton seed under the United States Warehouse Act have been promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective immediately, the Department announced recently. This action has been taken after extended investigations relating to the storage qualities of cotton seed and the kind of structures and equipment required for proper storage. Requests for such action have been filed with the Department during the past several years by various cotton seed interests and bankers interested in financing this product.

Under the regulations only what is generally known as "prime" cotton seed may be stored. The regulations do not apply to seed stored for seed stock purposes but solely for commercial purposes.

Department officials state that while the regulations may seem drastic to some, it is felt that any less strict regulations would tend to defeat the prime purpose of storage under this law. That purpose is the same for cotton seed as any other product storable under the law, sound collateral for loan purposes.

Before the regulations were promulgated a preliminary draft was discussed with bankers, cotton seed oil and crusher interests and members of the Federal Reserve Board. Every precaution has been taken to make the warehouse receipts sound and acceptable collateral.

While the Federal Reserve Board sometime ago ruled that cotton seed, when stored under proper conditions, is a non-perishable, readily marketable staple agricultural product within the meaning of the Federal Reserve Act, at a recent conference held in the offices of the Federal Reserve Board it developed that cotton seed very frequently is stored in warehouses owned by the same people that actually own the seed. Under previous rulings of the Board, it was necessary in such cases for the warehouses to be leased to parties having no interest in the product in storage. This requirement could easily be met, but the Board's ruling also required that the borrower should not have access to the premises in which the cotton seed was stored. As cotton seed oil men are frequently the borrowers, and as cotton seed has a tendency to heat, if not of proper moisture content, they felt they should have the right to inspect the seed from time to time so as to protect their own interests. This phase the Board gave further consideration to and ruled on August 23 as follows:

"Bankers' acceptances secured by cotton seed stored in a warehouse owned by the owner of the cotton seed but leased to an independent public warehouse corporation under bona fide lease, the corporation assuming exclusive control and management of such warehouse and operating it as a public warehouse bonded and licensed under the United States Warehouse Act, may be eligible for rediscount at a Federal reserve bank, although the owners of the cotton seed are permitted access to the seed in storage at proper and reasonable times for the purpose only of inspecting the condition of the seed, provided that on all such occasions the consent of the independent warehouse corporation is first secured and that the owner of the seed or his representative is accompanied by a proper representative of the warehouse corporation."

The Department of Agriculture officials state that the Department's regulations are in complete harmony with the ruling of the Federal Reserve Board.

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TRADING RULES CONTRACTS MAILED
TO FRUIT AND VEGETABLE TRADE

Contracts for putting into operation the plan for cooperation between the United States Department of Agriculture and handlers of fresh fruits and vegetables are being mailed to all members of the trade who have reported to the Department that they are ready to enter into the agreement, the Department announced recently. Under this plan the dealers agree to certain standard uses of trade terms common in the fruit and vegetable trade, to standard practices incident to the ordinary transaction of business, and to the adjustment of complaints, disputes and claims under rules laid down by the Department.

The Department will provide for the settlement of disputes and will also make public the names of persons and organizations who have signed the agreement and will give to each a designation indicating that he is cooperating with the Department.

Proceedings in congress and in the courts have delayed the carrying into effect of these plans, but as no action was taken by Congress that interferes with the plan and the court action has been dismissed, the Department is now submitting the contracts to the trade for signature. Publication of the list of those signing the agreement will not be made, the Department states, until the trade has had time to return the agreements now being sent out.

Any reputable individual, firm, association or other organization which handles fresh fruits and vegetables in carload lots, either as owner or agent, is eligible to enter into this agreement with the Department, according to the announcement.

LITTLE CHANGE IN MARKET CONDITIONS
FOR 1927 WHEAT CROP SEEN BY DEPARTMENT.

American wheat will remain on a world market basis in 1927 according to present indications, the Department of Agriculture stated in its report on the outlook for winter wheat in 1926-1927. It does not seem likely that the world market situation for wheat next year will be materially different from the present, the report also shows, as there is little indication of any material expansion in acreage outside the United States and the carry-over next July is not likely to be large. Barring unusually high yields such as occurred in 1915 and 1923, over a large part of the wheat area of the world, foreign competition will probably be about on a par with the present year.

If American farmers carry out their intentions to increase winter wheat 14.4 per cent as indicated by reports received on August first, and abandonment and yields are average, a winter wheat crop of around 573,000,000 bushels would be produced, according to the Department, which would be about nine per cent less than that harvested in 1926. With this average yield next year and an increase in acreage as large as that indicated, there would be a surplus for export and additions to carry-over of around two hundred million bushels. In 1924, exports amounted to 255,000,000 bushels; and in 1925, when there was a relatively short crop, to only 92,000,000 bushels.

Farmers should not be misled by the relatively high prices received for the wheat crop harvested in 1925 when prices were on a domestic basis, according to the Department, and under normal conditions should expect, in 1927, prices more in line with world prices. Producers of winter wheat who had grain to sell last year were in a particularly favorable position because the United States had produced, east of the Rocky Mountains, scarcely enough for domestic needs and consequently prices were not on an export basis for a good part of the year. The effect of the present year's larger supply upon prices is already evident in the relationship between prices in the markets of the United States and Liverpool. Farmers in sections which normally have a large corn acreage should also keep in mind, in making a shift in wheat acreage, that the present unfavorable situation for corn is not likely to be repeated next year.

Estimates and forecasts of production of the 1926 crop in the Northern Hemisphere indicate that the total supply will not be much different than that for last year. Should the Southern Hemisphere produce an average crop the total world supply will be about the same as last year, and with the apparent tendency to increase the demand for wheat as against other breadstuffs, it does not seem likely that the world's carry-over of old wheat at the end of the year will be much, if any, larger than in 1926.

In planning production, the Department says the farmers should consider also what producers in competing countries are doing. The areas sown in wheat in competing export countries, outside of Russia and the Danube countries, expanded considerably during the War and have

APPLE INSPECTION SERVICE NOW BEING ORGANIZED

Representatives of the Virginia Division of Markets and the Virginia Extension Division, recently met and made plans for organizing and carrying on the State and Federal-State apple inspection the coming season. F. A. Motz, State Extension Horticulturist, and F. S. Kinsey, Specialist in Marketing Fruits and Vegetables of the Division of Markets, are now busy in the apply producing sections meeting with groups of growers in the interest of getting the inspection properly organized. Both types of inspection, State and joint Federal-State will be used this year, and in view of the large crop and high quality of the fruit, there is expected to be a large increase in volume of inspected fruit this year.

J. H. Meek, Director of the Division of Markets, states it is highly gratifying to note the increased interest by growers in the Federal-State or carlot inspection, although they are not sufficiently organized to utilize the service to best advantage.

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MISSISSIPPI HAS A LAW AUTHORIZING MARKETING WORK by the State Department of Agriculture and Commerce, but Commissioner P. P. Garner says that the legislature has never made an appropriation for that work so it has not been pushed actively. Out of regular appropriations the Department issues twice a month, a small mimeographed sheet called the "Swapping Sheet." For the past three years the Department has also cooperated with the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the shipping point inspection of vegetables.

RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

TOWN AND COUNTRY RELATIONSARE OHIO STUDY

A study of the social and economic relations of townspeople with the surrounding farming population in Pickaway County, Ohio, has been agreed upon by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Ohio State University in cooperation. C. J. Galpin will represent the Bureau and Cecil C. North the University.

The object of the work is to discover the extent to which townspeople and farmers are cooperating in social and economic activities such as the purchase of supplies in the town by farmers, the use of the town business facilities for marketing the farmer's produce, the extent to which town business men aid the farmers in matters of credit, the extent to which the farmers patronize the local town newspapers, the attendance and support of churches, lodges, clubs, etc. in the town by farmers and vice versa, the influence of distance upon the town activities, and the influence of farm bureau or grange membership on such relations. Data will be obtained principally by the use of schedules.

NEW SALES CONTRACT OF HAWAIIAN
POULTRY ASSOCIATION WILL BENEFIT MEMBERS

The Hawaiian Poultry Producers Association has entered into a contract recently with the Food Products Sales Co. Ltd. According to this contract, the company will sell eggs for the Association members at whatever prices are fixed by the Association officers, charging for this service a flat fee of 5 cents per dozen up to 10,000 dozen per month and above that amount the sales fee will be 4 cents per dozen. The eggs will be marketed under the Association's name and label.

In addition to handling egg sales for the members, the company will also sell feeds and other necessary materials to people in the Association, although it is not understood that they are obliged to contract to buy supplies there.

A quantity of surplus eggs in cold storage which have accumulated during the past few months and have been carried by the Association will be sold off now at a reduced price to clear up the account. Whatever loss there may be from these sales will be prorated among those who were involved, at the rate of a few cents per dozen eggs. This has been arranged so that new members can join now and take advantage of the new selling arrangement and still not be held liable for any loss from the storage eggs.

An earnest effort will be made soon to get more members in the Association, for the larger the volume of business is, the more chance it has for good success. Several producers have been carrying the heavy load of organizing and building up this cooperative marketing association, and they feel that it is about time for others to step up and help carry the load.

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LISTS OF EGG PRODUCERS AND EGG DEALERS
DISTRIBUTED BY VIRGINIA DIVISION

The Virginia Division of Markets is sending a list of poultry producers in Virginia having graded eggs for sale, to egg dealers in the Eastern markets, with a definition and classification of fresh eggs, requesting that the dealers make purchases on basis of the classification sent them.

Lists of egg dealers in the Eastern markets is also being mailed to the egg producers that have been reported as having graded eggs for sale, with a copy of the classification for fresh eggs, and a request that they grade their eggs in accordance.

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A BOOTH IS MAINTAINED AT THE MUNICIPAL MARKET in Atlanta, Georgia under the supervision of the local home demonstration agent for the sale of products for the women and girls of the county. A ten per cent commission is charged which pays the rent of the booth and for someone to do the selling.

PUBLICATIONS

CHANGES IN THE UTILIZATION OF LAND IN THE UNITED STATES, 1919-1924, by O. E. Baker, mimeographed preliminary report by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The decennial census of agriculture was taken as of January 1, 1920, after several very prosperous years and at a time of maximum expansion of crop acreage. The same law that made appropriations for this census provided for a quinquennial census of agriculture to be taken as of January 1, 1925. The returns from this recent census are now available. By comparing these with the returns from the 1920 census, it is possible to measure in detail some of the effects of the agricultural depressions, with particular reference to changes in the acreage of crop, pasture and forest land, and in the acreage of the various crops. This report makes such comparisons.

Requests for copies of this report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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FARMERS' COOPERATIVE BUSINESS STUDY, THE STAPLE COTTON CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, by A. V. Swarthout, United States Department of Agriculture, Department Circular No. 397.

This study, the Circular says, was undertaken at the request of the Association board of directors by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The study was begun in June, 1925, and involved a detailed analysis of the organic set-up, operations, membership relations, and selling program of this organization. The table of contents shows sections on the features of the association, the Mississippi Delta, organization of the association, membership relations, warehousing, price and sales policy, cost of operation, and how growers have benefited.

Requests for copies of this Circular should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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PICKING, PACKING AND SHIPPING APPLES by T. J. Talbert and F. S. Merrill, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station Circular 147.

This circular gives detailed information on picking, grading and sizing equipment, apple bulk shipments, apple barrel packing, harvesting and packing methods, grades and standards for apples, barrel packing practices, apple basket packing, apple box packing, apple packs, loading and hauling records, shipper's hints, shipping point inspection, apple packages, and bracing loaded cars.

This circular is published and distributed by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia, Missouri.

COOPERATIVE LIVESTOCK SHIPPING ASSOCIATIONS, prepared by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1502.

The bulletin covers the reasons for cooperative shipping, origin and extent of movement, advantages of shipping associations, form of organization and incorporation, the manager, duties of members, assembling a shipment, marking, selling livestock and prorating expenses, expenses, some practical results, suggestions for cooperative shippers, and causes of failures.

Requests for copies of this bulletin should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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MEAT PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND FOREIGN TRADE IN UNITED STATES, CALENDAR YEARS 1907-1925, compiled by John Roberts, mimeographed report by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry.

This report has been revised in July, 1926. It contains tables showing the annual trend of the production, exports, imports, and consumption of meat in the United States. The estimates are based on the federally inspected slaughter and begin with the calendar year 1907.

This report is published and distributed by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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LAYING OUT FIELDS FOR TRACTOR PLOWING, by C. D. Kinsman, Federal Bureau of Public Roads, and L. A. Reynoldson, Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1045.

This is a revision of a bulletin of the same name and number published in 1919. It gives descriptions of the more common methods of laying out land for tractor plowing which are recommended by farmers who plow with tractors.

Requests for copies of this bulletin should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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GRAIN GRADING AND PROTEIN TESTING IN MONTANA, prepared by W. O. Whitcomb, Superintendent Montana Grain Inspection Laboratory, leaflet, by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station.

This leaflet contains accounts of the history of grain grading, the Montana grades for grain, instructions for sampling, and regulations for grading grain and protein testing at the Montana Grain Inspection Laboratory.

This leaflet is published and distributed by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman, Montana.

FARMERS INTENTIONS TO SOW WINTER WHEAT AND RYE AS OF AUGUST 1, 1926, mimeographed report by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This is a report of farmers intentions to sow winter grain as indicated in reports to the Bureau. Figures are given by states. Copies of this report have been mailed to Extension Directors, Deans of Colleges and others.

Requests for copies of this report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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THE OUTLOOK FOR WINTER WHEAT IN 1926-27, mimeographed report by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This is a report on the outlook for the coming crop of winter wheat prepared by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It supplements the general outlook report issued each winter. A short summary of this report is given on another page of this issue. Copies have been mailed to Extension Directors, Deans of College and others.

Requests for copies of this report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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FORWARD STEPS IN RURAL LIFE, Missouri Agricultural Extension Service, Project Announcement 23.

This bulletin tells what the extension service is; how the extension service functions; whom it serves; and reports on the various projects.

This bulletin is published and distributed by the Missouri Agricultural Extension Service, Columbia, Missouri.

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MARKETING NEW YORK CABBAGE (SEASON 1925-1926), summary by A. E. Prugh, Mimeographed deal report by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Requests for copies of this deal report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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WESTERN NEW YORK CELERY DEAL (SEASON 1925-26), review by A. E. Prugh, mimeographed deal report by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Requests for copies of this deal report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

THE WESTERN SLOPE COLORADO POTATO DEAL (SEASON 1925), summary by J. D. Evers, mimeographed deal report by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Requests for copies of this deal report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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WESTERN COLORADO ONION DEAL, summary by J. D. Evers, mimeographed deal report by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Requests for copies of this deal report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

NOTES

AUSTRALIA INCREASES SUBSIDY ON CANNED PEACHES

The Australian subsidy on canned fruit as published by the Department of Agriculture on April 22, 1926, has been changed to give exporters of clingstone peaches greater assistance, according to E. G. Babbitt, the American Trade Commissioner at Sydney. At first a subsidy of only 6¢ was to be given on exports of every dozen 30 ounce cans of clingstone peaches, but this has been changed to 24¢ for every dozen cans exported. Exporters of apricots will still receive a bounty of 18¢ for every dozen 30 ounce cans exported. The bounty will be paid only on fruit that is exported to the United Kingdom and on conditions that packers pay growers not less than \$43.40 per short ton for the fresh fruit.

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MOST COOPERATIVES ARE INCORPORATED

Eighty-three per cent of the farmers' cooperative associations in the United States are incorporated. Sixty-nine per cent of the active associations are organized with capital stock; eighty-six per cent of the associations handle the products of non-members as well as members; and sixteen per cent have their membership bound to them by marketing contracts. These are conclusions reached by the tabulation of reports made by ten thousand associations to the Division of Cooperative Marketing of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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TEN DAYS IN JAIL WAS THE SENTENCE RECENTLY GIVEN A MEMBER of the Georgia Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association by the Superior Court of Carrollton, Georgia. The court held that he had violated an injunction previously entered against him restraining him from disposing of his cotton outside of the Association.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 8, 1926

Vol. 6, No. 36

DOCTOR WOODS TAKES UP WORK AS DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH IN DEPARTMENT

Dr. Albert F. Woods, who recently resigned as President of the University of Maryland to become the Director of Scientific Research in the United States Department of Agriculture, has assumed his new duties. Following the brief ceremony in which he took the oath of office several hundred scientific workers in the department welcomed the new director.

"All organized business interested in agriculture," said Doctor Woods in commenting on the importance of agricultural research, "has come to a realization that thoroughgoing research into fundamental problems is essential for continued prosperity in all lines. I have been on the outside long enough to realize that the Department of Agriculture is the greatest research organization of its kind in the world. More fundamental research into problems affecting human welfare is going on in its laboratories and at the State experiment stations than perhaps in all other research agencies combined.

"The Department of Agriculture has now come into such close relation with research agencies everywhere that old lines of separation are rapidly disappearing. We are now entering the period of cooperative research. This does not mean that the individual worker will not have as full opportunity as he has had in the past. It means, on the other hand, that he can bring to his aid specialists in related fields who will help him attain a larger vision of his problems and suggest possibilities of solution that might otherwise have escaped him."

"I felt the invitation to come back," continued Doctor Woods, "offered an opportunity to help in the great forward movement in agricultural research both in the department and in cooperation with outside agencies. My plan will be to work closely in touch with individual investigators, become familiar with their problems, and through constituted agencies do everything possible to aid them in their work."

The comparatively recent increase in interest in science on the part of the public, said Doctor Woods, is due in no small measure to the special efforts of the press to present the results of research in popular form. Public appreciation of the need of continued research and its value to human welfare is necessary if such work is to receive the support required for its success.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library,
Attn., Miss Trolinger,
4 K Washington, D. C.

Doctor Woods is a member of numerous scientific societies and author of many reports and articles along technical lines. He has made a wide study of scientific agriculture during his lifetime both in this country and abroad. He spent sixteen years in the Department of Agriculture, serving as Assistant Pathologist and Assistant Chief of the Division of Vegetable Pathology and Physiology from his appointment in 1893 and as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry from its organization in 1900 until his resignation to accept the position of dean of the College of Agriculture and Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Minnesota, in which latter position he learned much concerning the agriculture of the Northwest.

He was elected President of the old Maryland Agricultural College and executive officer of the State Board of Agriculture in 1917. When in 1920 this and other colleges were merged with the University of Maryland he became President of the enlarged institution, remaining in that position until his recent resignation when selected by Secretary Jardine to direct the agricultural research of the department.

Doctor Woods was born at Belvedere, Illinois, December 25, 1866. He attended the University of Nebraska, receiving the bachelor of science degree in 1890, the master of arts degree in 1892, and doctor of agriculture in 1912. He has since been given the honorary degree of doctor of laws by St. Johns College, Annapolis.

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OREGON GRAIN INSPECTION DEPARTMENT
INSPECTS SAMPLES MAILED IN

All grain shipped to Portland or Astoria, Oregon, is weighed, inspected and graded as to Federal grades, at these terminals, by the Oregon State Grain Inspection Department, according to C.E. Spence, State Market Agent. All dealings in grains at these points are on the bases of these standards. When grain is bought or sold in the interior the price paid is directly or indirectly based on these grades. Anyone getting inspection and grades on his grain while it is in the warehouse or on the farm is in a better position to market his grain at more nearly its true value, Spence believes. In order to make this information available to all parties interested, the State Grain Inspection Department will inspect samples that are mailed in and will furnish certificates showing the grades, weight per bushel, dockage, smut, etc. This inspection is of value only in proportion to the correctness of the sample, they warn. A fee of seventy-five cents per sample is charged as the laboratory is maintained from the fees collected. Protein analysis will also be made for a fee of one dollar per sample.

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CAMPS FOR FARM WOMEN WERE HELD in twelve counties in Tennessee this year with an attendance of approximately two thousand. The county home demonstration agents promoted the camps.

SWEET POTATO GRADE INSPECTION
ARRANGED IN LOUISIANA

Provision has been made for the optional Federal grade inspection of Louisiana sweet potatoes in addition to the compulsory state weevil inspection, according to an agreement made by Harry D. Wilson, commissioner of agriculture, and W.R. Perkins, director of the Louisiana Extension Service. The specialist from the State Department of Agriculture will make the grade inspections under the supervision of C.R. Newton, federal supervising inspector of the Extension Service, and an additional fee of \$1.10 per car load will be asked to cover Federal charge.

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CANNING TOMATOES INSPECTED IN MARYLAND

Inspection of canning house tomatoes has been started at three points in Maryland and will be started at other points according to the plans. The state and the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics are handling the inspections cooperatively. Inspectors have been specially trained to handle this work which will be done under the direct supervision of a Canning Crops Specialist of the Federal Bureau.

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CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The recent examination announced for Agricultural Economist, Associate and Assistant Economist, includes as an optional subject, Agricultural History, according to the Civil Service Commission. The examination is unassembled and applications will be received until December 30, 1926.

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BUREAU MAN RESIGNS

The resignation of Henry T. Crosby from the Cotton Division of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics has been announced. He will take up commercial work in New Orleans.

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PLANS FOR A COOPERATIVE ROADSIDE MARKET are being developed in one county in Michigan. This type of organization is said to be something new in the state, but with the number of tourists who go through the state, a marketing organization that puts up the right type of roadside stand and keeps a continuous supply of high grade fruit on display, will, they believe, dispose of a large volume of produce at an attractive price.

CONNECTICUT MARKETING LAW IS
GENERAL IN ITS PROVISIONS

A law passed by the Connecticut legislature in 1921 gives the state board of agriculture certain marketing powers and functions. In 1925 the law was amended to give the powers of the state board of agriculture to the state commissioner of agriculture.

The law is as follows:

"Section 1. The state board of agriculture is authorized to investigate marketing conditions, to establish and maintain standard grades, classification and state brands for farm and horticultural crops, to obtain and dispense information concerning marketing, prices, supply and demand.

"Sec. 2. Said board, in co-operation with the Connecticut Agricultural College, may prepare and publish bulletins containing information concerning the cost of production of any or all farm products. Said board may also prepare and disseminate information concerning the supply and demand for any or all farm products and their movement through commercial channels, and the quantity and condition of such products in cold storage. Said board may obtain and furnish quotations upon any such product or article and farm supplies on request.

"Sec. 3. Any person, firm or corporation who is not a producer and shall engage in the business of marketing or selling any such farm or horticultural products on a wholesale or commission basis shall file on such blanks as said board of agriculture may designate on the first days of January and July in each year with said board a report of the quantity of any such product held by or for such person in commercial storage in this state, and shall furnish at such times as said board may require special reports concerning the supply, demand, consumption, cost, value, price, condition and period of holding any such product.

"Sec. 4. Said board shall from time to time establish standards of packages, classifications, grades and brands that may be used by producers and distributors of such products, and such standards shall, so far as possible be identical with similar standards established under authority of the congress of the United States.

"Sec. 5. The state board of agriculture shall have authority to enforce the provisions of chapter 295 of the Public acts of 1919, (and as amended by Chapter 89 of the Public Acts of 1925.)

"Sec. 6. Any person who shall violate any provision of this act shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days or both."

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WYOMING HAS GRADE LAWS.

While Wyoming does not have a definite state marketing agency, the State Department of Agriculture is cooperating with a number of communities in grading potatoes and hay. Special laws cover these activities and define them specifically. It is expected that more commodities will be provided for in the near future.

RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

SOUTH CAROLINA STATION BEGINSANALYSIS OF COLUMBIA TRADE AREA

A consumer-area research study to center at Columbia, South Carolina, has been planned and several phases of the work are getting under way. The Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Columbia Chamber of Commerce are co-operating in this investigation.

The object of this piece of research is to develop a program of production and marketing which will be more progressive and efficient than is the case under present conditions.

Economic conditions in the country and city will be studied. Several hundred farm analyses and a large number of enterprise cost records are being obtained in the area. The city study includes a tabulation of all movements in and out of the area of agricultural produce, as well as an investigation of local marketing facilities and practices.

This research, when completed, will furnish timely and specific information as to what to produce and what not to produce, how much to produce, economic size of farm, and possibilities in the way of new or minor enterprises.

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UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI COOPERATINGWITH BUREAU IN RURAL LIFE STUDIES

Two cooperative studies in rural sociology are being carried on at the University of Missouri by that institution and the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. They have been under way for some time and will be continued during the next year.

One of these studies deals with the factors influencing the effective location of rural groups. The primary purpose is to ascertain the conditions and circumstances under which local organizations and institutions are able to operate successfully or are forced to operate unsuccessfully.

The other study deals with the movement of rural population in Missouri. Ten counties are included. The data were gathered on the basis of townships in an effort to show the gain or loss of population in relation to the composition of the population; land tenure; proximity to incorporated villages or cities; size of farms, condition of land, and improved land in farms; value of farm property; production of farm crops; salaries paid school teachers; kinds and number of certificates held by teachers; length of school term; school attendance; literacy; proximity to high school; and soil types.

VIRGINIA STANDARDS FOR GRADING,
PACKING AND INSPECTING APPLES REVISED

The Standards for grading, packing and inspecting Virginia apples have been revised to include an additional grade known as "U. S. Commercial," which is added primarily to take care of apples that are exported.

These grades are recommended by the Virginia Division of Markets, the State Horticultural Society, and the Extension Division.

The Division of Markets has also revised a list of dealers handling apples in cities where Virginia shippers may be interested in selling, which is for distribution upon request.

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COMBINE HARVESTER METHODS BEING STUDIED

The Montana Experiment Station and the United States Department of Agriculture are making a study of the small combine-harvester method of handling grain. Careful records are being kept on the operation of 100 such machines in the Judith Basin and other wheat growing sections of the state. The investigators have developed a homemade drier, now in operation at Havre, with which it is hoped to solve the wet grain problem. By introducing a successful grain drying machine to overcome the obstacle of immature or wet grain and the presence of green weeds, it is believed that the small combine-harvester will replace the binder header and stationary thresher in handling grain in many parts of Montana.

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CHARTERS BEING PREPARED IN NEBRASKA

Seventy-five Standard Community Charters are now being signed and made ready to present to the communities of Nebraska that have been following the standards set by the agricultural extension service this past year. The charter has been signed by W. W. Jardine, United States Secretary of Agriculture, and Governor Adam McMullen of Nebraska. It will be signed by the director of agricultural extension work and the state extension agent in community organization before it is presented to the communities. Several communities are planning now for the meetings at which they will finish their first years work and start the second.

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NEARLY A MILLION CARS OF THIRTY-EIGHT DIFFERENT FRUITS AND VEGETABLES were forwarded during 1925, according to a recent tabulation by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The net increase over 1924 was about ten thousand cars.

DEMONSTRATION FARMS IN OHIOSHOW INCREASING EGG PRODUCTION

Poultry demonstration farms in Ohio have increased their average production per hen from 97 eggs for the first nine months in 1923 to 111 eggs per hen for the first nine months of this poultry year, the Extension Service reports. Demonstration flock owners agree to keep cost and production records in cooperation with the Ohio State University. The standard for profitable production is set at 160 eggs per year (from November to November) per hen. The flocks have decreased the spread between the standard and actual production fourteen eggs since 1923. Last year the demonstration flocks averaged 138 eggs per hen.

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BANKERS CO-OPERATEIN DAIRY PROGRAM

Decatur County, Indiana, bankers are co-operating with County Agent G. R. Scott in an extension project to improve the dairy business there. Each bank is enlisting the support of fifteen of its patrons to keep account of the feed, production and money received from cows on the 15 farms. These records are turned into the bank and in turn reported to the county agent for tabulation. This will result in several hundred farmers keeping records on their dairy business which has developed considerably there the last few years, and will show where they are making or losing money and why.

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FARM WOMEN'S CAMP HELDIN WEST VIRGINIA

A farm women's camp was held in West Virginia the week of August 23 to 28. The Extension Service of the State is active in promoting this camp. The program included classes in recreation, nature study, home industries, music, picture study and domestic science.

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FARMERS' CLUB SUPPERS ARE POPULAR

The plan of the Craven County Farmers' Club in North Carolina of having supper served at their monthly meetings by the home demonstration clubs is proving very successful. A charge of fifty cents is made for the supper. All food used is paid for, but no attempt is made by the clubs to make money on the venture. The attendance at the meetings is increasing, and the women agree that they benefit by the experience.

PUBLICATIONS

AGRICULTURE YEARBOOK 1925, printed by the United States Department of Agriculture.

This is the regular yearbook of the Department of Agriculture. It is the fifth and last of a series of yearbooks dealing primarily with the economic aspects of agriculture, which was inaugurated under the direction of the late Henry C. Wallace. The present volume discusses the fruit and vegetable industry, contains the Secretary's annual report to the President, and more than half of its 1500 pages are given over to agricultural statistics.

The articles on fruits and vegetables include historical material relating to fruit and vegetable growing in this country, in addition to the present status of the fruit and vegetable industry, its marketing problems, its geographical distribution, its cultural methods, and the economic factors that determine its development. Considerable attention is given to plant pests and diseases and to methods of combating them. Recent progress in drying, canning, and pickling is recorded, and attention given to the problem of utilizing surplus and by-products of fruits and vegetables. Methods of financing the industry are described and discussed.

This Yearbook is published and distributed by the United States Department of Agriculture. Cooperators with government Bureaus may get copies through their cooperating Bureau. Most of the copies will be distributed through the Congressmen and Senators, each of whom is allotted a number of copies. Persons who are not on the list of some bureau or for any reason cannot secure a copy from a representative in Congress, can purchase the Yearbook from the Superintendent of Public Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

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COOPERATIVE MARKETING OF TOBACCO IN MARYLAND by George O. Gatlin, mimeographed preliminary report by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This is a historical report on the development of cooperative marketing of tobacco in Maryland.

Requests for copies of this report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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MICHIGAN APPLE DEAL 1925 SEASON by R. H. Shoemaker, mimeographed deal report by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Requests for copies of this deal report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

CAN NEW HAMPSHIRE PRODUCE MORE OF WHAT SHE EATS? by H.C. Woodworth, L.B. Lincoln, and H.I. Richards, New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 222.

This bulletin contains the results of an economic survey of the demand for certain commodities in New Hampshire as indicated by the purchases of retail stores, hotels and camps. A personal survey was made of retail stores throughout the state in 1925 to determine what amounts of certain commodities are being brought in from outside the state. The situation as it affects the important food products of the state is discussed for each one separately.

This bulletin is published and distributed by the University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire.

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RECOMMENDED STANDARDS FOR GRADING, PACKING AND INSPECTION OF VIRGINIA APPLES SEASON 1926, outline prepared by the Virginia Division of Markets.

The specifications included in this booklet have been thoroughly considered, the introduction states, by the Committee on Standardization of the State Horticultural Society, and the grades are jointly recommended to Virginia growers by the Extension Division of the Virginia Agricultural College, the Virginia State Horticultural Society, and the State Division of Markets.

This booklet is published and distributed by the Virginia Division of Markets, 1030 State Office Building, Richmond, Virginia.

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WHEAT EXPORTING FROM THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST by John B. Watkins, Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 201.

Section of this bulletin are devoted to the marketing of Pacific Northwest wheat and flour from 1825 to 1900; the distribution of Pacific Northwest wheat and flour; basis of trade with the Orient and Southern states; charts and tables showing distribution of the wheat crop of the region since 1900; the competitors of the Northwest and the future trends in Pacific Northwest wheat marketing.

This bulletin is published and distributed by the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman, Washington.

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SUMMARY OF CARLOT SHIPMENTS OF IMPORTANT FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA AND NEVADA 1925, by Homer A. Harris and Opal V. Yeoman, mimeographed summary by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

In this summary the shipments are given by billing stations and include both interstate and intrastate shipments as reported by mail and telegraph by the common carriers.

Requests for copies of this report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

HANDBOOK FOR FLORIDA GROWERS AND SHIPPERS, supplement, Florida Quarterly Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, July 1926, Vol. 36, Number 3.

In this handbook each Florida commodity that is important enough to reach carlot shipments is treated separately, information being given on growing, yields, cost of production, containers, packing, shipping, marketing, and other valuable information.

This handbook is published and distributed by the Florida Department of Agriculture, Tallahassee, Florida.

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MARKETING WESTERN NEW YORK CARROTS, SEASON 1925-1926, summary by A.E. Prugh, mimeographed deal report by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Requests for copies of this deal report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C.

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COLORADO CANTALOUPE DEAL 1925, Summary by R. H. Lamb, mimeographed deal report by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Requests for copies of this deal report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

NOTES

KANSAS COURT SUSTAINS LAW FAVORING COOPERATIVES

The Supreme Court of Kansas, in the case of the Farmers' Coop. Commission Co. v. Wichita Board of Trade, 245 p. 511, held that a statute of that state which prohibited boards of trade, which were not eligible to designation under the Federal Grain Futures Act, from refusing membership to cooperative associations and which also provided that "no rule of a board of trade or contract market shall forbid or be construed to forbid the return on any patronage basis by such cooperative association to bona fide members, of moneys collected or made in excess of the expense of conducting the business of such association" was constitutional.

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"MARKETING ACTIVITIES" WAS USED FOR CLASSROOM WORK by Professor W. E. Paulson of Purdue University during the past school year. He says that each week he spent about half an hour reading and discussing items in Marketing Activities bearing on marketing. He found this current material fitting in with the regular classroom work on the principles of marketing.

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MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 15, 1926

Vol. 6, No. 37

COOPERATIVE MARKETING OF PACIFIC
COAST EGGS SHOWN IN FILM

Cooperative marketing, as practiced by 10,000 poultrymen in California, Oregon, and Washington, is graphically set forth in a new motion picture, "Cooperative Marketing--Pacific Coast Eggs," just released by the United States Department of Agriculture.

This film, a contribution from the Division of Cooperative Marketing, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, shows methods and practices employed by the large cooperative associations in marketing Pacific Coast eggs. Scenes were obtained in San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Petaluma, Calif., Portland, Oregon, Seattle and other Washington points, and in New York City.

After calling attention to specialization, standardization, and cooperation as the three outstanding features of the Pacific Coast poultry and egg industry, this film shows such association activities as receiving, grading, processing, packing, selling, and shipping. It shows also the arrival of Pacific Coast eggs at New York City, and the operations of a cooperative sales agency that handles the sales of several large associations in eastern markets.

"Cooperative Marketing--Pacific Coast Eggs" is in two reels. It is the third of a series of educational films on the cooperative marketing of important farm products, designed for use by cooperative associations, extension workers, and others engaged in teaching cooperative principles and practices.

Those who can use this film to good advantage may obtain it for a limited period free, by paying transportation charges. Requests or inquiries should be sent to the Office of Motion Pictures, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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NEW MAN APPOINTED AT DELAWARE UNIVERSITY

Dr. Harry S. Gabriel, formerly of Cornell University, has accepted a position as assistant agricultural economist on the Experiment Station Staff at the University of Delaware.

NEW FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INSPECTION OFFICE
TO BE OPENED AT CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

In response to many requests from shippers and receivers, a Federal inspection office for fruits and vegetables will be opened on September 21 at Charlotte, N. C., in order to determine whether the demand there and in neighboring markets is sufficient to justify keeping an inspector in that territory on a permanent basis.

The following are among the principal cities in which inspections will be handled from this new office: Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro, Salisbury, Winston-Salem, Ashville, and High Point, in North Carolina; Spartansburg, Greenville, Anderson, Laurens, Union, Columbia, Darlington, and Florence, in South Carolina; Morristown, Elizabethton, and Johnson City, Tennessee; and Danville and Lynchburg, Virginia.

During the next few weeks, the inspector will have headquarters at Charlotte on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week, and at Ashville on Monday and Saturday. Requests for inspections should be addressed "Food Products Inspection" on the days and at the places indicated above.

The regular fees will be charged for inspections made at the inspector's headquarters. At other points in the territory, traveling expenses from his headquarters will be charged to the applicant in addition to the regular fees.

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UNITED STATES STANDARDS FOR BEANS RECOMMENDED

Recommended standards for beans were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture effective September 1, 1926. The standards embody slight revisions from the tentative standards issued in August, 1925.

The revisions are based on the results of further studies of the dry edible bean industry and recommendations of the trade made during the past season. The changes do not affect the general construction of the standards and, except for more tolerant limits on grade factors in grades for Great Northerns, serve only to clarify certain important features of them.

The standards comprise nineteen commercial classes of beans which include all of the leading kinds grown and marketed in the United States. They will provide an equitable basis for uniform grading and are recommended for adoption and use by all agencies concerned with a view to facilitating the marketing of this commodity.

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THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COOPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, November 10 and 11, 1926. Thirty farmer-controlled cooperative organizations make up the membership of the federation.

AUDITING SERVICE PROVIDED
BY VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MARKETS

The Virginia Division of Markets will provide approved auditing service for farmers' organizations at cost. Where conditions will justify, an estimate of the cost will be given before an organization is asked to obligate itself for the service.

As business agencies, all farmers' organizations should have their books carefully audited each year, states J. H. Meek, Director. Full information will be given upon request of the Division of Markets. Some of the larger organizations of the State have requested this service and it is hoped that others will take advantage of this opportunity.

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SCHOOLS FOR HAY INSPECTORS ANNOUNCED

Two schools for training Federal hay inspectors will be held during the fall by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The first will be held at Kansas City beginning Monday, October 11. The second will be held in Washington, D.C., beginning Monday November 1. Each school will continue for three weeks. There will also be a school for officers of the Army Veterinary School at Washington beginning November 15 and continuing through December, the officers attending two or three days each week. The Kansas City school will be to train inspectors for the western states and the Washington school for eastern men and for enlisted men from the Army Veterinary School.

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OKLAHOMA ADOPTS FEDERAL BROOMCORN GRADES

Federal grades for broomcorn have been adopted as the Oklahoma State grades, reports H. B. Converse, State Grader, and the inspection work is progressing nicely. Indications are that they will inspect approximately 10,000 tons of broomcorn or one-third of the Oklahoma production this season. Quite a good deal of the broomcorn is being placed in bonded warehouses.

The second Federal Broomcorn Inspectors' School which was held at Oklahoma City in August was very successful, Converse says.

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CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS ANNOUNCED

Civil Service examinations for Assistant Chief Marketing Specialist (Grading Cotton Linters), \$3,800; and Marketing Specialist (Grading Cotton Linters), \$3,000, have been announced. These examinations are unassembled and applications must be on file in Washington not later than October 9, 1926.

CONFERENCE HELD ON IDAHO
ECONOMIC SURVEY PROGRESS

A conference on the economic survey of Idaho which has been under way for some time was held in Boise On September 3 and 4. About seventy-five people attended, including farm and business leaders of the State, Experiment Station and Extension staff workers, County Agents, the Idaho Economic Committee, and other workers. The meeting was given over to a discussion of preliminary figures and findings of the survey.

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KANSAS HAS NO SPECIFIC
STATE MARKETING AGENCY

While there is no specific state marketing agency provided by the Kansas laws, certain functions often delegated to marketing bureaus are carried on by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Among these are the fixing standards for certain fruit and vegetable containers; the licensing of commission merchants; and providing for the inspection of grain. Under the commission merchants law, each merchant must have a license and give bond.

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ORDERS FOR ONE HUNDRED SETS OF WOOL TOP STANDARDS have been received from the National Association of Worsted and Woolen Spinners by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The standards will be distributed to the members of the Association.

RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

MARYLAND MINISTERS TO PUSH RURAL LIFE SCHOOL

Rural ministers of Maryland who attended this year's sessions of the Rural Life School at the University of Maryland have taken it upon themselves to increase the usefulness and extend the influence of next year's school and conference by securing a large and more representative attendance and by assisting in planning the program. Committees with these objects in view were named to work with the University.

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ALMOST SEVEN HUNDRED WOMEN ATTENDED THE NINE MOTHER'S CAMPS held in Montana this summer under the direction of the Agricultural Extension Service.

STUDY OF EGG AND POULTRY MARKETING
BEING MADE IN PENNSYLVANIA

A study of the marketing of eggs and poultry is part of the plans of the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture, according to Professor F. P. Weaver of the Department of Agricultural Economics of the College. A survey has been made in several towns and cities in the state to determine some of the factors which influence the demand for eggs and poultry and get some facts which would be helpful in foreseeing changes in demand, as well as in increasing the demand for these products.

Farmers in leading poultry producing sections of the state are being interviewed to find out how they market eggs and poultry and to determine the costs to the farmer in time and expense involved in marketing these products. The places where the farmers in different sections of the state must go to find a market for their eggs and poultry are also being studied.

Another part of this study involves the wholesale, jobbing and retail trade in the largest cities in the state and, in cooperation with the Research Council of the Port of New York Authorities, similar information for New York City. The sources from which the cities receive their eggs and poultry are being determined. The eggs and poultry coming from points in Pennsylvania are being studied to determine the condition in which these products reach the market, the losses resulting from poor condition and the main causes for low grade and for deterioration during the marketing process. These products from Pennsylvania are being studied in comparison with the products from other states with which they compete on the market.

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SOUTHERN ECONOMIC AND SOCIOLOGY
COMMITTEE SENDS OUT QUESTIONNAIRE

The Economic and Sociology project committee of Southern Agricultural Workers has sent out a questionnaire to all workers in economic and sociology in the southern states asking for information and ideas for the work of the committee. The questionnaire asks that the workers give their ideas in reply to the following questions:

1. a. Name, in the order of their importance,
the three economic research projects which
you think should be pursued in the South.
b. Do the same thing for rural sociology
projects.
2. Outline, as categorically as possible, the
research methods which you would use in
pursuing these studies.
3. State, in general, what you would imagine or
guess the major finding of each project
will be.

The members of the committee are Carl C. Taylor, North Carolina State College; O. B. Jesness, University of Kentucky; and S. H. Hobbs, Jr., University of North Carolina.

NEW MARKETING ARRANGEMENT MADE
BY LOUISIANA TRUCK GROWERS

The winter vegetable movement at Alexandria, Louisiana, will be handled in the future by a wholesale commission house of Detroit, Michigan, according to an agreement reached by farmers at a recent meeting of the Pineville Truckers' association. This company will receive the products at the loading shed, look after the grading and packing, the shipping and selling. This association has guaranteed the commercial firm five hundred acres of mixed winter truck. This will furnish, under good conditions, not less than 100 cars of products, estimates Frank Curtis, farm agent.

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ASSOCIATION GAINS BACK CONFIDENCE

A cooperative venture changed from a failure to success in one year is reported by C. A. McNabb, former marketing agent in New Mexico. After leaving the state work, McNabb became manager of the Portales Valley Sweet Potato Growers Association in New Mexico. Two companies are involved, one a curing house company with capital stock and the other made up of active growers who must also have stock in the curing house company. The affairs of the association were in very bad condition a year ago when McNabb took charge, but he reports this year that progress has been made towards paying off old debts and confidence has been restored in cooperation.

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FIRST STANDARD TOWNSHIP ANNOUNCED IN IOWA

The first standard farm bureau township in Iowa is Fisher township in Fremont County, according to a recent announcement. The township has been given a certificate by the Iowa Extension Service in recognition of its achievement.

Last year seventy-six per cent of the farm families in the township were paid up members of the farm bureau; men and women cooperators were found in all ten school districts; eleven monthly meetings were held; and a district school house was remodeled and enlarged for a meeting place.

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COMMUNITY NIGHTS PROGRAM FOR SEPTEMBER
BEING DISTRIBUTED IN LOUISIANA

"Exchanging Appreciation and Ideas" is the topic selected by the community organizations of Louisiana for the September program. The program is being distributed by the Louisiana Extension Service, Miss Mary Mims having charge of this particular project.

PUBLICATIONS

MISSOURI FARM PRICES AND PURCHASING POWER by Donald R. G. Cowan, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, Research Bulletin 84.

This bulletin has a five-fold purpose the author says. It is to present the actual monthly prices paid to Missouri farmers for most of the farm products sold by them; to show the relative monthly price of each commodity; to make manifest the general trend of the more important farm prices from month to month and from year to year by means of an index number; to provide indices of the relative purchasing power of thirteen Missouri farm products; and to show the relationship between hog and corn prices in Missouri since 1910. It contains many tables giving these figures.

This bulletin is published and distributed by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia, Missouri.

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MARKET CLASSES AND GRADES OF LIVESTOCK, by C. E. Gibbons, United States Department of Agriculture, Department Bulletin No. 1360.

Sections of this bulletin take up the need for standardization on livestock markets, definition of classifying and grading; purposes of classifying and grading; standard classes and grades; definition of terms; market groups of livestock; basis of classes; basis of subclasses; basis of use selections; basis of weight selections; basis of grades; description of the schedule, and the schedule for each kind of livestock.

Requests for copies of this bulletin should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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PRICE ECONOMICS OF WHAT FARMERS SELL by Ward C. Jensen, South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station of Clemson College, Bulletin 226.

The bulletin contains a foreword, discussion on making computations and on the purchasing power cycle of Irish potatoes, long time price tables, long time price index number tables, long time purchasing power tables, monthly farm price tables, monthly farm price index number tables, and monthly purchasing power tables.

This bulletin is published and distributed by the Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, South Carolina.

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WEATHER DAMAGE TO COTTON by R. L. Nixon, United States Department of Agriculture, Department Bulletin No. 1438.

Six tests have been conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture at five representative points in the Cotton Belt to determine the seriousness of the damage that baled cotton suffers when exposed to weather. The Bulletin gives the results of these tests and discusses weather damage.

Requests for copies of this bulletin should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

LOUISIANA AGRICULTURE, PROGRESS AND OPPORTUNITIES, AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS, GENERAL CROPS AND LIVESTOCK, Louisiana State University, Extension Circular 89, Part 1.

This report is based on an economic survey of farming conditions made cooperatively by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Louisiana State University, the New Orleans Association of Commerce, the Shreveport Chamber of Commerce and other interested agencies. Part one covers the general physical and economic factors affecting the development of agriculture in Louisiana; cotton and feed crops; general livestock; and dairying, poultry and beekeeping; and contains statistics on livestock and agricultural products.

This bulletin is published and distributed by the Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

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LOUISIANA AGRICULTURE, PROGRESS AND OPPORTUNITIES, CLIMATE AND REFORESTATION. Louisiana State University Extension Circular 89, Part 2.

This Circular gives the results of a survey of the agricultural possibilities of the State and the New Orleans trade area which was made by a number of agencies in cooperation. Part Two deals with the general significance of climate; the climatic factors of greatest importance to agriculture; a brief summary of the climate of Louisiana and Southern Mississippi; and the application of climatic facts to agricultural production in the New Orleans trade area.

This Circular is published and distributed by the Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

(Part 5 of Bulletin 89 which deals with the Shreveport Area was noted in MARKETING ACTIVITIES for August 4.)

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REGULATIONS FOR WAREHOUSEMEN STORING CANNED FOODS. Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States warehouse Act of August 11, 1916, as amended, United States Department of Agriculture, Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 101, (Agricultural Economics.)

These regulations were approved August 11, 1926.

Requests for copies of this announcement should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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UNITED STATES STANDARDS FOR SOYBEANS, REVISED, mimeographed outline of standards by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

These revised standards became effective September 1, 1926.

Requests for copies of these standards should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

A CORN-BELT FARMING SYSTEM WHICH SAVES HARVEST LABOR BY HOGGING DOWN CROPS, by J. A. Drake, United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin No. 614.

This bulletin, first issued some years ago, has just been reprinted. It discusses the cropping system, the system of livestock management, the size of fields, the rye crop, the money income per acre, rye or wheat, the corn crop, sources of income, and the labor problem.

Requests for copies of this bulletin should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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MISSOURI FARM CENSUS BY COUNTIES by E. A. Logan and Jewell Mayes, Monthly Bulletin of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, Volume 24, Number 2, April, May and June, 1926.

This bulletin combines 1924 and 1925 Farm Census and state-federal crop and livestock reports. It was prepared by the State Board with the cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This bulletin is published and distributed by the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, Jefferson City, Missouri.

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UNITED STATES STANDARDS FOR BEANS, mimeographed outline of standards by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

These grades are effective September 1, 1926. They are recommended by the Bureau.

Requests for copies of these standards should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

N O T E S

NEW CONTRACT FOR COLORADO WHEAT GROWERS

The Colorado Wheat Growers' Association, Denver, is starting again with a new ten-year contract with provisions for withdrawal and cancellation. 1925 was the fourth pool year for the Association. The 1926 wheat will be handled through the Southwest Cooperative Wheat Growers' Association of Kansas City, which is to handle the wheat from four states and expects to receive 20,000,000 bushels.

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MORE THAN 175 MEETINGS WERE HELD by the management of the Central States Soft Wheat Growers' Association, Indianapolis, Ind., with the membership of the organization during the summer months. It is reported that about 5,000 wheat growers attended these meetings.

MISSISSIPPI COTTON GROWERS ADOPT NEW MARKETING PLAN

The plan of marketing for the Mississippi Farm Bureau Cotton Association, Jackson, Miss., has been changed following the adoption of amendments to the by-laws by the membership of the organization. Whereas in the past all cotton of the same grade and staple has been accounted for to producers in a single season pool, henceforth there will be a season pool and 24 semi-monthly pools for each year. Grower-members will have the right of designating in which pool any particular lot of cotton shall be placed. Returns are to be made to growers as rapidly as the various pools are closed.

The amended by-laws provide a way for the immediate putting into force of a new contract, which, for those who have signed it, replaces the irrevokable contract first employed. Under the new contract members not satisfied with the results being obtained by the association can withdraw by giving notice before the second Tuesday in May of any year.

The Association News which has been published monthly is to be issued semi-monthly hereafter that members may be kept fully advised as to the progress being made in the marketing of their cotton.

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NORTH DAKOTA ASSOCIATION CHANGES BY-LAWS

At the annual meeting of the membership of the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association held at Grand Forks, N. Dak., July 20, 1926, the by-laws of the organization were amended so as to permit the board of directors to cancel the contracts of members who fail to market any or all of their wheat through the organization and to expel them from membership.

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MINNESOTA EGG FEDERATION CHANGES ITS NAME

In consequence of action taken at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Cooperative Egg and Poultry Exchange, Inc., St. Paul, the name of that farmers' marketing enterprise has been changed to Lake Region Cooperative Egg and Poultry Exchange, Inc. It was also decided at the annual meeting to handle poultry feeds on a cooperative basis. These feeds will be sold under the brand name of "Lake Region."

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A REGION-WIDE CELEBRATION OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY of the beginning of the organization is being planned under the leadership of a committee appointed by the board of directors, by the membership of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., New York City. On October 1, 1916, the first milk strike was called and it has been suggested that the proposed celebration be on October 1 or 2 of this year. The plans being considered include pageants by local groups all over the League territory, also meetings with suitable addresses.

STATE AND FEDERAL
MARKETING ACTIVITIES
AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 22, 1926

Vol. 6, No. 38

CHANGE MADE IN EXTENSION

DIRECTORSHIP AT NORTH DAKOTA

Resignation of Gordon W. Randlett as director of the Extension Division at the North Dakota Agricultural College and appointment of C. F. Monroe, Director of Extension in New Mexico, to this position has been announced. The change will be effective October first.

Mr. Randlett, who has served as Extension Director for the past eight years, will not leave the college but will devote a part of his time to agricultural extension work and teaching. He has spent twenty years at the North Dakota Agricultural College.

The newly appointed director, Mr. Monroe, is an Iowa man and has had a wide experience in agricultural teaching and extension work in the States of Washington and New Mexico.

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PLANS UNDER WAY FOR ANNUAL

MEETING OF STATE MARKETING OFFICIALS

The program for the annual meeting of the National Association of Marketing Officials which will be held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, on November 29 and 30 and December 1, has been outlined and will soon be complete, reports the Secretary, F. B. Bomberger. A full program of strong speakers on live topics is promised. The tentative outline includes discussions of such topics as the relation of American agriculture to the world markets, marketing agencies, bringing the producer and consumer closer together, and cooperation.

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NEW INSPECTOR APPOINTED BY BUREAU

A new man has been added to the fruit and vegetable inspection force of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Gerald R. Blount who has been doing inspection work for the Sandhill Fruit Growers of North Carolina and more recently for the North Carolina State Division of Markets has just been appointed and will report for work about October first.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library,
Attn., Miss Trolinger,
Washington, D. C.
4 K

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS WORK
EXPANDING IN MAINE COLLEGE

Economics work is being expanded in the Agricultural College and Experiment Station in Maine, reports Charles H. Merchant, in charge of the work.

Byron T. Smith began work on July 1, making a study of the local market conditions and requirements in Aroostook County. The aim is to more nearly adjust local production to meet these market conditions. He has collected the data by interviews with retailers, wholesalers, and others. Mr. Smith has recently completed graduate work at Cornell University.

John L. Babson, Jr. also joined the staff on July 1. He is collecting information on an economic study of apple farms in Oxford County. This is the second year of this study.

M. D. Jones, who has been Farm Management Demonstrator in Maine for several years, is now with the College and will teach all of the farm management and agricultural economic courses. Professor Merchant, who has handled this work, will now devote his time to teaching courses in marketing, agricultural credit, and agricultural statistics.

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KENTUCKY MAN COMES TO FEDERAL BUREAU

Another man has been appointed in the Division of Cooperative Marketing of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. James W. Jones, former field agent in marketing at the Kentucky College of Agriculture, will work with the Bureau on membership relations in cooperative associations.

Mr. Jones has done graduate work at the University of Chicago, Kentucky and Minnesota. He has had wide experience in cooperative marketing as part of his work in Kentucky.

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TWO MEN APPOINTED BY FEDERAL BUREAU IN FINANCE DIVISION

Two men have been appointed in the Division of Agricultural Finance, Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Arthur H. Moore will work especially on agricultural credit problems. Mr. Moore has a Ph.D. from Harvard and has had outside experience.

Whitney Coombs will devote his time to agricultural taxation problems. He has a Ph.D. from Columbia University and has had experience teaching economics and finance in college.

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A TRAINING SCHOOL ON PROGRAMS AND ENTERTAINMENT has been planned for rural leaders in Benton County, Iowa.

ONE HUNDRED STATIONS TO BROADCASTDEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PROGRAMS.

Approximately 100 effective broadcasting stations, representing every section of the country, will lend their facilities regularly to the United States Department of Agriculture, starting October 4, it has been announced by the Radio Service.

The new government farm programs, which cover a wide scope of interest, are to be brief digests of the most timely, pertinent facts woven into story form, carefully adapted to radio presentation.

The fall and winter broadcasting schedule of the Radio Service includes twenty special program features each week, covering the full range of interests reached by all bureaus of the department.

The United States Radio Farm School, which has already brought requests for a half million enrollment cards will be conducted from twenty-five stations. Printed lessons are mailed to all enrolled students. Another outstanding service to be released from forty stations is the noonday flashes.

Special farm features to be scheduled this fall and winter from fifty stations include "A Weekly Letter to Dad," "Autobiographies of Infamous Bugs and Rodents," "Chats by the Weather Man," "Primer for Town Farmers," "An Interview with the Agricultural Economist," and a weekly "Farm News Digest."

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CROP REPORT DATE CHANGED

The general crop report for October will be issued at 3 p.m. Monday, October 11, instead of on Saturday, October 9, the Federal Crop Reporting Board announced today.

The report will contain a preliminary estimate of production of spring wheat, oats, barley, hay, dry edible beans, Lima beans, peaches, prunes, broomcorn, and hops. It will include figures on the condition of corn, buckwheat, flax, rice, grain sorghums, timothy seed, clover seed, alfalfa seed, pasture, soy beans, peanuts, cowpeas, velvet beans, apples, pears, grapes, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, limes, figs, olives, almonds, pecans, walnuts, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, sugar cane, and sugar beets.

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MEAT GRADER EXAMINATION ANNOUNCED

A Civil Service examination for Assistant Marketing Specialist (Meat Grader), at \$2400 per year has been announced. The examination is unassembled and applications must be on file in Washington not later than October 12, 1926.

UTAH HAS INSPECTION SERVICE
AS ONLY MARKETING WORK

The State Board of Agriculture in Utah in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics is providing for the shipping point inspection of fruits and vegetables, but there are no other marketing activities by special state agencies provided for. A law provides for the organization of cooperative associations and has been quite widely used.

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NEW YORK UNIVERSITY JOINS RESEARCH COUNCIL

New York University, School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, has just become a member of the New York Food Marketing Research Council. Other members are the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics; New York State College of Agriculture; New York State Department of Farms and Markets; Port of New York Authority; Columbia University School of Business; and the New Jersey State College of Agriculture.

RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

NORTH DAKOTA FARM HUSBANDRY
COURSE REVISED THIS YEAR

The school of agriculture of the North Dakota College of Agriculture has reorganized its curricula in farm husbandry, enabling the farm youth to get special training in agriculture in two winters of two terms each; that is, two winters of twenty-two weeks each, eleven weeks before Christmas and eleven weeks after New Year. The course this year begins on October 11, 1926 and ends March 21, 1927. This course is open to those having an eighth grade education or more.

Included in the course is the study of some economics as farmers need to balance their program of production in accordance with economic laws. The special training is given to put him on a par with business men in other lines. The special training includes courses in accounting, farm management and marketing.

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WORK PROGRESSING ON HOG COST DATA

Compilation of the data on the cost of producing hogs which has been obtained during the past few years by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with the Experiment Stations in Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, has been started. Oscar Steanson of the Bureau is handling this project.

FARM ACCOUNT WORK PLANNED
WITH THREE GROUPS IN CONNECTICUT

Three types of farm account work is planned for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, by the Connecticut Farm Management Demonstrator, A. W. Manchester. He plans to work with a small selected list of men in each county whose accounts will be kept in such shape that the records and farms can be used on field trips, etc., and the records can furnish illustrative material for use in meetings and publicity. Account books will be placed through the county agent as usual and handled by him. Farm management schools will be held with two groups in each county during December and January. At these schools the farmers will estimate their probable receipts and expenses on forms which have been prepared. The farm accounting system will be explained and account books distributed.

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LIVESTOCK MEETINGS TO BE
HELD IN MONTANA

Ten meetings to discuss grading and marketing of beef cattle are scheduled for important livestock centers in Montana. James K. Wallace of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics will conduct the meetings in cooperation with the Montana Extension Service. They will all be held between September 20 and October 5. The chief purpose of the meetings is to emphasize the importance of grading cattle before shipment. The present system of Federal inspection and branding of meats, and the importance of producing quality products will also be discussed.

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OKLAHOMA COLLEGE IS STUDYING
SOCIAL RELATIONS OF COOPERATION

One phase of the study of cooperative marketing which is being made by the Oklahoma Agricultural College covers the relation of the social, economic, and educational conditions of families on Oklahoma farms to the farm family's work and membership in farm organizations. L. D. Howell has charge of this part of the work. Typical areas in the cotton section of the state, both in the southeastern and southwestern parts of the state, were selected for study. The schedules were taken last year and the results are being tabulated. W. W. Fetrow is handling the marketing phases of the study.

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DATA ON THE USE OF THE COMBINE HARVESTER IN NORTH DAKOTA is being collected by the North Dakota College of Agriculture. The object is to secure information as to the efficiency and advantages of these machines.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE STUDYING
MILK MARKETING PROBLEMS

The Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture is making a study of milk marketing covering chiefly the milk sheds of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and New York so far as these lie in the state of Pennsylvania, and to a minor degree the milk shed of Wilkes-Barre and Scranton.

One phase of the study has to do with the practices, costs and returns involved in the distribution of milk in large cities and especially the utilization of milk for various purposes such as fluid milk, cream, ice cream, condensed milk, butter and cheese and how this utilization affects the returns to distributors and to producers. This part of the study is expected to bring out what constitutes economic utilization and economic distribution of milk and other dairy products as well as furnish a background for the transition which the dairy industry of Pennsylvania is undergoing through the various stages from farm butter to market milk.

Another phase of this project deals with the costs and practices involved in conducting country milk shipping stations. Complete cost data are being collected with a view to determining the most economical way of conducting a milk shipping plant, as well as the minimum conditions under which a plant can hope to succeed and the optimum conditions under which a plant can have greatest success.

The last phase of the milk marketing project deals with the influence of price policies on the farm management problems of the milk producers. The Interstate Milk Producers' Association early in its history recognized the problem which the seasonal milk surplus presented not only to the distributors but also to the producer when attempting to secure a fair price for his milk. Because of the low volume of production in October, November and December the milk distributors were compelled to reach out beyond their normal territory in order to secure sufficient milk to meet their requirements. These sources of extra milk for the low production season became potential sources of milk at all times of the year which distributors could use to beat down the price. To overcome this difficulty, the "basic price plan" of payment was adopted. By paying a farmer the fluid milk price for only such an amount of milk as he produced in October, November and December and compelling him to accept butter prices for the surplus above this amount, they aim to even up the production throughout the year so as to make it conform more closely to the demand for milk.

In the study which is now being made, they are attempting to find out: (1) How much closer the production is now coordinated with consumption than before this plan was in operation, (2) by what methods the farmer makes his adjustment to even up seasonal production, (3) at what cost to the farmer this evening up is done, (4) how the adjustment to greater production in fall has influenced the total production of milk per cow per year, and (5) how this adjustment has affected the farm management problems on farms that have little pasture and much tillable land as compared with farms that have a large proportion of land suitable only for pasture and on farms that are outstandingly dairy farms as compared with general farms that have a dairy as an important source of income.

PLANS MADE FOR STUDY OF
COMBINE HARVESTING OF GRAIN

Plans for the cooperative study of small combine harvesting of grain crops compared with the usual methods by headers, binders and stationary threshers have been made by the Federal Bureaus of Agricultural Economics, Public Roads, and Plant Industry, and the Agricultural Experiment Stations in Montana, Nebraska, and Texas. The objects are to determine the advantages and disadvantages of harvesting wheat with combine-harvester threshers as compared with headers, binders and stationary threshers; and the conditions under which farm equipment now owned by farmers for harvesting by means of headers, etc., becomes obsolete in areas where the combine harvester thresher can be advantageously used. Data will be collected in the field and from other sources.

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CLUB BOYS TO RAISE CABBAGE

There are 470 Louisiana club boys representing twenty-one parishes who have agreed to plant one-half acre each of Copenhagen Market cabbage according to a club plan devised by H. W. Fristoe, associate horticulturist, Louisiana State University Extension Division and representatives of the Chilean Nitrate Committee. This marks the first time that club members have grown cabbage on so large a basis. The cabbage will be marketed in cooperative shipments through the Louisiana Farm Bureau.

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WISCONSIN TOBACCO POOL TO BE STUDIED

A detailed study of the Northern Wisconsin Tobacco Pool will be made this fall and winter by H. H. Bakken of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. Some phases of the study will include the examination of the business practices of the Pool, the volume of sales, the marketing costs, the influence of the Pool upon net prices to farmers, the advantages of the Pool and the financial aspects of the Pool. Preliminary work on this study was begun during July of this year.

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PRAIRIE HAY STUDIED IN NEBRASKA

Extensive field studies of prairie grasses and prairie hay making and marketing in the Elkhorn Valley of Nebraska have been made during the past summer by George W. Beadle of the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station. Mr. Beadle is also a cooperating agent of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics in hay standardization. Recently he spent several days in Washington, presenting the results of his studies to the Bureau for consideration in the prairie hay standardization work.

PUBLICATIONS

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS AND OPPORTUNITIES OF SOUTH MISSISSIPPI, Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, Joint Bulletin 1.

This is a report of the agricultural situation in South Mississippi based on an economic survey of farming conditions, with suggestions for increasing the income from farming in the area. The survey was made co-operatively by the Mississippi Station, the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the New Orleans Association of Commerce and other agencies. It contains discussions of general conditions, topography, farm credit, co-operative organizations, farm crops taking up each important group separately, farm forestry, general livestock, the dairy situation, poultry, bees and honey, the farm survey, planning farm operations, and a statistical appendix.

This bulletin is published and distributed by the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, A. and M. College, Mississippi.

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LOUISIANA AGRICULTURE, PROGRESS AND OPPORTUNITIES, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, Louisiana State University, Extension Circular 89, Part 3.

This is the third of the series of circulars being published on the results of the survey of the New Orleans trade area made recently. It contains many tables giving statistics on the fruit and vegetable production and marketing of Louisiana. It also discusses the situation in regard to these crops and the future prospects.

This circular is published and distributed by the Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

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WASHINGTON AGRICULTURE, PART 4, CEREAL CROPS by E. G. Schafer and Leonard Hagnauer, State College of Washington, Bulletin No. 134.

This is a report of the data on cereal crops submitted for the Economic Conference at Spokane, Washington, on June 14 and 15, 1926. It contains many maps, charts, and tables to present the data discussed.

This bulletin is published and distributed by the State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF FLORIDA, 1924, Supplement to Quarterly Bulletin, Florida Department of Agriculture, Volume 36, Number 3.

The preface says that this bulletin brings together in usable form the data for each county. The data are now two years old, but are the best obtainable.

This bulletin is published and distributed by the Florida Department of Agriculture, Tallahassee, Florida.

COMMERCIAL APPLE INDUSTRY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE by G. F. Potter and H. A. Rollins, New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 223.

During the summer of 1925 a survey of the apple trees in commercial orchards of New Hampshire was made. This is part of the study of the apple industry in New England which is being made by all the states. This bulletin gives figures on the number of trees and the varieties grown, also discussions on the use of fillers, grading and marketing, cultural methods, and makes a forecast of production.

This bulletin is published and distributed by the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station, Durham, New Hampshire.

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THE PROTEIN TEST IN MARKETING WHEAT by W. O. Whitcomb and E. J. Bell, Jr., Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 189.

The use of the protein test in marketing wheat is discussed in this bulletin; the history of the protein test is traced; the test is described; various relationships are described; and suggestions made as to how the producer may profit by use of the test.

This bulletin is published and distributed by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman, Montana.

NOTES

TEXAS CITRUS EXCHANGE PLANS ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

Plans were made a year ago by the Texas Citrus Fruit Growers' Exchange, Mission, Texas, for an advertising campaign in connection with the marketing of the 1925-26 crop. Owing to the almost total failure of the crop the campaign was not developed further than the preparation of the dealer aids and the preparation of the copy for the advertisements.

It is now proposed to conduct the campaign in connection with the marketing of the 1926-27 crop. The advertising is largely for grapefruit and is built around the slogan, "Delicious without sugar." The brand name used in marketing the products handled by the Exchange is, "Texas Sweet Citrus Fruits." Ten cents per packed box is set aside for advertising purposes.

Considerable educational work is being done with members of the Exchange in behalf of quality fruit. Members are also being urged to set forth the advantages of the Exchange to their non-member neighbors.

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FIGURES COVERING THE NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK IN FRANCE on December 31, 1925, show increases in cattle, sheep, goats and horses with decreases in other kinds of animals.

KENTUCKY COURT HOLDS AGAINST ABSENTEE LANDLORD

On June 8, 1926, the Court of Appeals of Kentucky decided the case of the Dark Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association v. Daniels in favor of the association. The association brought suit for liquidated damages at the rate of 5 cents per pound, or the gross sum of \$238.75, and asked for \$75 in addition as attorney fees and expenses incurred by the association in the prosecution of the suit.

The defendant joined the association in 1922, and in that year and in 1923 delivered tobacco to the association. "Early in the year 1924 he decided to go to Akron, Ohio, and accept employment as a carpenter, whereupon he sold at public outcry most of his personal property and took his family and went to Akron. Before leaving Kentucky, he leased his farm in Warren County to one Matlock for the year 1924, without restrictions or limitations as to the kind or quantity of crops to be grown, Matlock agreeing to pay \$300 as rental, but not to pay any part of the crop. Nothing was said about growing tobacco on the farm. Matlock was not a member of the Pool. After Daniels went to Ohio, Matlock planted a crop of tobacco and raised about 4,775 pounds, which he in due course, delivered to and sold over a loose leaf floor, against the consent of appellant association."

The defendant claimed that inasmuch as he rented his farm for cash rent, he did not grow or produce any tobacco in the year 1924 and that under his contract he was "only required to deliver to the association such tobacco only as he produced or acquired or owned any interest in as landlord or tenant, and did not require him to deliver or cause to be delivered tobacco raised by a tenant paying money rent upon land owned by him if he had no interest in the tobacco as grower or landlord, by purchase or otherwise." The court answered this contention by saying that Section 18c of the Bingham Cooperative Marketing Act of Kentucky, under which the association was formed, created a conclusive presumption that the defendant "had control over the tobacco grown upon his lands in the year 1924."

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DIRECT LIVESTOCK MARKETING ENCOURAGED IN OHIO

Over one hundred thousand animals were marketed through the Eastern States Company, Columbus, Ohio, in 1925. The number of animals of each kind handled was as follows: hogs, 78,461; calves, 19,769; sheep, 18,677; lambs, 15,509; cattle, 103. Total sales amounted to \$2,862,608.

This company is a subsidiary owned by the Ohio Livestock Cooperative Association, Columbus, which is a coordinating organization for 56 county shipping associations. The Eastern States Company operates upon the Buffalo, Cleveland and Pittsburgh livestock markets, also at concentration points in Ohio. This company promotes direct marketing with packers, that the expenses for yardage, feed and selling charges at terminals, and losses in transit, may be reduced to their lowest terms.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 29, 1926

Vol. 6, No. 39

INSPECTION SERVICE ON LIVE

POULTRY PLANNED IN NEW YORK

Tentative plans for the establishment of an inspection service on live poultry at the New York City markets by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics have been made as the result of a recent conference between representatives of the Bureau and the live poultry trade in New York, announces Roy C. Potts, in charge of the poultry work in the Bureau. This action follows the recent survey of the live poultry market situation in New York which was requested by the trade there. This is the first time the Bureau has undertaken the inspection of live poultry.

The Bureau will also take over and expand the market statistics on live poultry for the New York market. The figures which will probably be included in the new reports will be the expected receipts for the week and day, arrivals, unloads, stocks on hand each day and other supply figures. These figures, in the past, have been handled by private agencies and have not been considered adequate for all branches of the trade.

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SUPERINTENDENT OF DIVISION OF MARKETS IN ILLINOIS APPOINTED

The position of Superintendent of the Division of Standardization and Markets of the Illinois Department of Agriculture has been filled by the appointment of G.V. Day, announces S.J. Stanard, Director of the Department. H.W. Day formerly held the position but resigned to go into commercial work a few months ago.

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CLARK LEAVES NEW JERSEY BUREAU

Mr. A.L. Clark, Director of the New Jersey Bureau of Markets, is no longer associated with the Bureau according to a statement by W.B. Duryee, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture. No successor has yet been appointed but a decision is expected at an early date.

STATE BONDED BROOMCORN
WAREHOUSES PROVIDED IN OKLAHOMA

The Oklahoma State Market Commission in cooperation with the Oklahoma State Department of Agriculture has issued rules and regulations providing for the establishment and conduct of State Bonded Warehouses for broomcorn. These Warehouses are bonded under the Oklahoma State Bonded Warehouse Act of 1923. Under the provisions of this Act a licensed warehouse man is empowered to issue negotiable warehouse receipts which offer the same security as State Bonded Warehouse receipts on grain and cotton and which are accepted as collateral by the banks throughout the state. The grading of broomcorn will be according to the official U.S. Standards for broomcorn under direct supervision of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Licensed weighers are provided who are licensed under the State for the proper performance of their duties. Under the Act anyone wishing to store broomcorn may do so at reasonable fees, approved by the state, and receive certified weights and grades for which certificates are issued. The state inspection fees are ten cents per bale and fifty cents for each analysis. One Warehouse company is advancing, on inspected corn, seventy-five per cent of the estimated value, the State Market Commission says.

The Commission in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics is also offering a Federal-State inspection service on broomcorn to anyone who wishes it anywhere in the state.

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NEW FARM MANAGEMENT EXTENSION SPECIALIST IN OHIO

The Ohio State Extension Service has added K.H. Myers of the University of Illinois to the staff as Extension Specialist in Farm Management. Mr. Myers has a Masters Degree from Illinois as well as having done his undergraduate work at that institution.

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KENTUCKY HAS NO MARKETING LAW

There is no marketing law in Kentucky but in 1916 the legislature passed a law requesting the College of Agriculture to undertake work in cooperative marketing. The law did not outline the work to be taken up nor appropriate any funds for it. The Department of Markets in the College was established soon after the law was passed.

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ARIZONA HAS NO LAW or official agency carrying on work in connection with the marketing of farm products, licensing of commission merchants and other similar agricultural marketing work.

HAWAII HAS STARTED
STUDYING MARKET PROBLEM

"Hawaii has for many years been trying to solve the problem of marketing the products of the smaller farms. The sugar crop and pineapple crop are well taken care of because of the large volume and the existence of a stable export market. The coffee and banana crops, also, are pretty well taken care of, although considerable improvement could probably be made in the marketing of both of these latter crops," according to a statement by the Extension Service.

"The hardest job, however, is to profitably handle the miscellaneous crops which are restricted to the local markets and may not be exported to mainland markets. Especially is this difficult when competition with Pacific Coast imports is involved, as in the case of vegetables and fruits.

"The 1925 session of the Legislature provided for a market agent, attached to the University Extension Division, to assist the farmers in the problem of marketing. Lawrence Gay, an experienced farmer familiar with the local situation, has been on the job for just a year and has done a large amount of inconspicuous 'ground work' which will be the foundation for practical results to come in later years.

"The 1927 session of the Legislature should tackle this problem again and enlarge the work already begun.

"One of the chief needs is for better grading of products on the basis of standards established in a uniform way for the entire territory.

"Mainland imports arrive here well graded according to known standards, while local products as a rule come into the Honolulu market not graded at all. This puts the local stuff at a big disadvantage.

"The legislature should give necessary authority to the market agent or to a market commission to establish standards for grading and packing. This would be done in consultation with dealers and producers so that the best interests of both would be served.

"To keep the grading uniform and up to standard, it would be necessary to have an inspection service. One man, representing the government, would be able to inspect the inter-island shipments on arrival in Honolulu and advise any producer when his grading was not up to standard. Shipments properly graded would be certified by the inspector and dealers could be more secure in their buying of island produce.

"The dealer in Honolulu, for example, offers a certain price for Maui cabbage if it is "good," but a lower price if it is not "good." He is the sole judge, and usually the producer gets the lower price.

"If there are fixed standards and this dealer quotes his price for No. 1 and another price for No. 2, and a government inspector certifies that a certain shipment is No. 1 and properly graded, the dealer would have to pay No. 1 price.

"This is the system followed in mainland cities and in interstate shipments of farm produce. It is working very well, on the whole.

"Here, it would be possible to take one crop after another and work out standard grades to the satisfaction of all concerned. This would be the work of several years. The poultry producers already have made a good beginning in the establishment of grades, and with some authority of law behind them, these people could do even better."

RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

CONNECTICUT EXTENSION SERVICE FINDS
YOUNG FARMERS CLUBS SUCCESSFUL

Young Farmers Clubs are one of the main farm management projects of the Connecticut Extension Service, according to A. W. Manchester, Demonstrator. These clubs are used by the Extension Service in its plan to get at least one hundred young men soundly established in good business farming each year. For the past two years they have succeeded in getting a few more than a hundred new men to take up the work. The work will be continued this year about as in the past, Manchester says.

To reach this number of new men, from eight to ten new clubs must be organized each year. Less time can therefore be given to the old clubs. Some of them are being reorganized into commodity production clubs and supervised by a specialist other than the Farm Management Demonstrator. They keep in contact with the old club members by sending farm management information to them during the year, and by one or two meetings at which time account books will be summarized and analyzed.

The plans for the new Young Farmers Clubs provide that there shall be at least six and usually not more than twenty members; each member will be required to keep a complete set of farm accounts which will serve as a basis for study and for working out plans for the business; all records will be confidential; there will be six monthly meetings during the winter at which a practical farm management course will be given; a field trip will be made in August; each member shall receive personal service in keeping his accounts, and a personal visit will be made to his farm to give special study and help.

The course of study outlined for the first year for each club covers the following subjects:

- November. What determines farm profits? (A lantern slide lecture)
A discussion of farm account books.
- December. To what extent does volume of sales affect farm income?
- January. How labor efficiency is determined.
- February. Prices of farm products and this year's prospects.
- March. What are your possibilities for a good income in 192-?
Estimates of receipts and expenses on each farm for the coming year.
- April. Calculation of possible changes in farms to improve income. Improved practices to be adopted.

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A NEW COMMUNITY BUILDING WAS DEDICATED RECENTLY by the farmer members of the Oak Grove Community Club in Wadena County, Minnesota. An abandoned cheese factory was remodeled for the building.

NEBRASKA DEVELOPS STANDARD
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Community work in Nebraska by the Agricultural Extension Service is centered around the standard community. This standard community organization consists of a president, secretary and treasurer who are elected and form the center for the work. These elected officers choose a chairman of the program committee who in turn selects a different program committee for each meeting. The officers also appoint a reporter and a community betterment committee. The elected officers with the chairman of the program committee appoint project leaders and decide on the projects to be carried out by the community subject to approval by the members at a meeting.

The organization must adopt a definite name, hold at least six meetings during the year, one third of the program material must be furnished by talent from within the community, one third of this talent must be by those over school age, and the programs must be well balanced and interesting. A charter is granted to an organization as soon as it has met the requirements. A seal will be placed on the charter for every year in which the requirements have been carried out. There must be at least three projects carried on in the community including a boys and girls club, a home economics club, and agricultural projects. Reports are required. The Extension Service furnishes program suggestions and helps.

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JUNIOR FARM ACCOUNT CLUBS
PLANNED BY ORECON DEMONSTRATOR

Junior farm account clubs will be one of the important projects by R. S. Besse, Farm Management Demonstrator in Oregon, this year. The aim of these clubs is to interest the parents in farm accounts through their children, to encourage better business methods among farmers by teaching the boys how to keep accounts, and to develop rural leadership among farm boys and train them in community organization. He will hold meetings with the local clubs to assist them in starting and keeping the records.

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IOWA COUNTY HOLDS SUNDAY EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS

Outdoor Sunday evening meetings which offer educational and amusement features are drawing big crowds in Henry County, Iowa, this summer. The local rural churches are not open on Sunday evenings, so a group of leading citizens developed the outdoor meeting idea. A small building has been erected with open sides in which the piano is housed and which furnished the stage. Different organizations or persons have the center of the stage each week. Only the highest class of entertainment is offered. Community singing is an important part of the service.

PUBLICATIONS

THE CORN PICKER IN THE DAKOTAS by L. A. Reynoldson and M. B. Johnson, mimeographed preliminary report by the Federal Bureaus of Agricultural Economics and Public Roads in cooperation.

This report is based on information obtained by personally interviewing, in the fall of 1925, men who were using corn pickers to harvest a part or all of the corn crop on their farms in the eastern part of South Dakota and the southeastern corner of North Dakota.

Requests for copies of this report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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METHODS OF PACKING EGGS AND OF BUFFING CASES OF EGGS IN CARLOAD SHIPMENTS by Rob R. Slocum, United States Department of Agriculture, Department Circular 391.

This circular gives the results of a study of methods of handling shipments of eggs which was made by the Federal Pureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with a number of commercial agencies. Details of the tests and the recommended methods are given.

Requests for copies of this Circular should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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PERIODICALS RELATING TO DAIRYING RECEIVED IN THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, compiled by Mariel F. Wright, mimeographed by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 16.

There are three sections to the bibliography, one giving the list of dairy periodicals, one for the agricultural papers having a section devoted to dairying and one listing publications which issue current prices of dairy products.

Requests for copies of this bibliography should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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SOURCES OF FACTS ABOUT COTTON PRODUCTION, MARKETING AND OTHER ECONOMIC STATISTICS FROM FEDERAL SOURCES, mimeographed finding list by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This list gives the statistics on cotton which are available from Federal sources. The information is classified under generally recognized headings for ready reference. It is intended to cover sources which are readily available to extension and other workers who do not have complete library facilities.

Requests for copies of this list should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

REGULATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE UNDER THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT OF AUGUST 11, 1916, AS AMENDED, REGULATIONS FOR WAREHOUSEMEN STORING COTTONSEED FOR COMMERCIAL BUT NOT FOR SEED STOCK PURPOSES, United States Department of Agriculture, Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 102 (Agricultural Economics.)

These regulations were approved August 24, 1926.

Requests for copies of these Regulations should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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MOVEMENT OF SUPPLY AS A FACTOR IN THE WHEAT MARKET, by Harold Hedges, Nebraska Agricultural Extension Service, Extension Circular 809.

This mimeographed circular contains copies of the charts in the marketing exhibit on the Better Crops Special train run through the state recently. The charts are explained.

This circular is published and distributed by the Nebraska Agricultural Extension Service, Lincoln, Nebraska.

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COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 1925, WITH COMPARABLE DATA FOR EARLIER YEARS, prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Statistical Bulletin 13.

The figures on refrigerated space is given and holdings of apples, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, meats, lard, and fish.

Requests for copies of this bulletin should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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AMENDMENT NO. 6 TO SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS (AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS) NO. 91, United States Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary, printed amendment.

This amendment has to do with changes in the regulations governing the cotton tenderable under the Cotton Futures Act of 1916.

Requests for copies of this amendment should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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MAINE POTATO DEAL SEASON 1925-1926, summary by H.E. Rutland, mimeographed deal report by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Requests for copies of this deal report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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THE 1926 EDITION OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA FARM RECORD BOOK is now being distributed through the Extension Service. It has been especially prepared to meet South Dakota conditions.

NOTES

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS ARE CONSOLIDATED

On August 2, 1926, 73,453 Saskatchewan grain growers assumed control of one of the largest grain marketing organizations in the world. On that day they tendered a certified check for \$1,500,000 and took possession of the vast properties of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company, Ltd., which, added to the properties already under their control, gives them a marketing organization covering every step in the handling of grain from the threshing machine to the export buyer. These 73,453 wheat growers have consolidated their marketing efforts in a single organization with 573 country elevators, 4 terminal elevators with storage capacity of 18,000,000 bushels, and a sales agency trained to sell in the world's markets.

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MINNESOTA WHEAT ASSOCIATION TO TRY NEW PLAN

By a unanimous vote the directors of the Minnesota Wheat Growers' Cooperative Marketing Association recently determined to inaugurate a membership campaign based upon a voluntary pool. Under the plan adopted, community meetings will be held and arguments will be advanced by the farmers themselves to show the value of cooperative marketing through the pool. The work of solicitors will be done away with and the membership fee will be reduced.

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MICHIGAN MILK PLANT ADDS MILK POWDER EQUIPMENT

Machinery for making milk powder has been added to the equipment of the Michigan Producers' Dairy Company plant at Adrian, Mich. This is an enterprise for handling surplus milk for the members of the Michigan Milk Producers Association. Business has increased over 350 per cent in the past three years as measured by the amount of milk received in June of each year.

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FIELD MEETINGS ARE BEING HELD DURING THE SUMMER by the management of the Tennessee Cotton Growers' Association, Memphis, throughout the territory served by the association. At these meetings the officers of the association meet the members face to face and answer many questions.

USE OF MARKETING CONTRACTS BY COOPERATIVES

Although marketing contracts or agreements have been used by cooperative associations for many years, there has been a marked increase in their use during the last five years, reports the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is probably due to the rapid development of the large-scale centralized form of organization which stressed the iron-clad contract. It is true, however, that the views of many have changed considerably in the last year regarding what should be included as the essential features of a marketing contract. Nevertheless, the use of the formal contract seems to be on the increase. While a few years ago the use of contracts by cooperatives was the exception, now 16 per cent of all the associations reporting to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, with about one-third of the total membership, use contracts. In some sections of the country the contract is used by more than one-half of the active associations and in the marketing of certain commodities it is largely used.

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AN ENDOWMENT TO PROMOTE COOPERATIVE MARKETING

The earnings from an investment of \$128,800 are to be used by the specially created Manitoba Cooperative Marketing Board in the promotion of cooperative marketing of agricultural products in the province. The money invested was the amount of the allotment to Manitoba from the surplus resulting from the operations of the Canadian Wheat Board of 1919. The total amount of this surplus was \$757,000. Saskatchewan and Alberta also received substantial portions of the surplus and there still remains \$190,000 of the original amount.

Manitoba's share has been invested in bonds guaranteed by the Dominion government. About \$6,000 a year will be available for educational purposes.

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PAGEANT STRESSING VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

"The Masque of Beauty Through the Ages" is the title of a pageant successfully given recently for four nights in succession in Philadelphia. The pageant is the creation of the Philadelphia Dairy Council and the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc., Philadelphia. With the motif "Through Health to Strength and Beauty" its purpose is to stimulate an increased consumption of dairy products.

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FELLOWSHIP PICNICS WERE HELD IN ONE IOWA COUNTY DURING AUGUST. They were sponsored by the farmers and merchants in each community with the idea of bringing town and country into closer relationship.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE WORKING FOR EFFICIENT PRODUCTION

Steps are being taken by the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., New York City, to increase the production of League milk during the fall and winter months and thus protect the markets of the organization. Arrangements are being made for a series of meetings at numerous places throughout the territory to call attention to the need for more milk late in the year in order to fill contracts. The meetings will be closely tied up with follow-up work among members by division and field men. More efficient dairying is the goal toward which the League is working. Members are not expected to increase their herds but to produce more milk per cow by better feeding methods.

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OHIO VEGETABLE ASSOCIATION FAVORS SELECTED MEMBERSHIP

Attention is being given by the board of directors of the Marietta Truck Growers' Association, Waterford, Ohio, to the subject of a selected membership. At a recent meeting of the board, voice was given to the opinion that no applications be accepted where there is any doubt of the willingness of the applicant to put up an honest pack. Members who are careless in the matter of delivering quality products will be urged to take advantage of the withdrawal clause in the continuous contract whereby a member can serve his connection with the association at the close of any shipping season.

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GAINS MADE BY COOPERATIVES IN TWELVE YEARS

A gain in volume of business of over 100 per cent was made by 824 cooperative associations reporting to the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1913 and again in 1925. The exact amount of business reported by the 824 associations was \$81,647,000 for 1913 and \$164,284,000 by the identical associations for 1925.

The increase is due in part to increased membership per association, to increased business per member, and to a higher price level in some commodities in 1925 than in 1913.

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FIFTH OF FARM TRADE GOES TO MAIL HOUSES

Four per cent of the total retail business of the United States is done by 2500 mail-order houses, according to a recent investigation by Edna M. Callahan, home economics extension specialist at the Ohio State University. This trade, it is estimated, comprises 20 per cent of the merchandising business in small villages and rural communities. Approximately four-fifths of the mail-order customers are farmers.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 6, 1926

Vol. 6, No. 40

CALIFORNIA DIVISION OF MARKETS OUTLINES PLAN OF WORK.

A plan of work for the Division of Markets of the California Department of Agriculture has been worked out by R. L. Adams, Chief of the Division. This Division, formerly the State Market Commission, was reorganized in June of this year with R. L. Adams as Chief, and W. W. Bedford as Assistant Chief. On July first, Carl A. Scholl and W. L. Jackson were added to the staff as Marketing Specialist and Marketing Assistant. The new organization has for its aim to aid, further and develop present and potential markets for California agricultural products; to bring about better relations between producers, consumers and middlemen; and to collect, analyze and interpret technical data bearing on production, distribution, and consumption, including tariffs, railroad and other transportation rates, and costs of production.

The law creating the State Market Commission was passed in 1915, and revised in 1917. In 1921 the Commission was brought under the Department of Agriculture. Some of the duties of the Commission as provided in the law have been turned over to other Divisions of the Department and some have never been carried out. The reorganized Division began its work with a canvass of the situation to determine whether or not there is a logical place for state activities in connection with marketing. As a result of their studies, the Division points out in its plan for work, a number of conditions which such an organization can help remedy with promise of benefit to the people in the State. Among these are dissatisfaction among producers concerning marketing methods employed in selling their product; the feeling of the consumer that they have been exploited; the relation of such factors as laborers, farm supply manufacturers, and others to the producer and consumer; need for expanded markets; and others.

The Division has outlined a working plan based on its analysis of the situation. To the best of its resources it will, Adams says, proceed along the following lines:

"(1) Trace shipments and run down complaints for producers, and report as to (a) condition at time of arrival, (b) quality (c) conformity with local market demands (d) price at which sold (e) parties to whom sold, (f) effect adjustments (g) speed up delayed payments, (h) arbitrate trade differences when compatible. To date shipments have been traced of cherries, rabbits, apples, lima beans, cut flowers, poultry, potatoes, plums, pears, etc.

"(2) Advise as to financial reputation and responsibility of distributors, including commission men, to the limit of obtainable information.

"(3) To assist, when requested, growers who desire to form co-operative organizations or to aid existing cooperatives.

"(4) To collect California data, when requested and needed, which have a bearing on such matters as (a) tariff, (b) railroad and other transportation rates, (c) costs of production.

"(5) To seek out new markets, to increase consumption, and to indicate trends of production. A study is now being made of the consumptive capacity of various markets for different fresh fruit and vegetables with a view of establishing a standard.

"A study is to be made of California roadside markets to test the feasibility of expanding after taking into account possible improvements and the cost of doing business. A study of possible expansion into undeveloped markets of the East, and especially markets in the smaller centers which are now practically untouched, appears to have possibilities. A study of increasing sale of products locally appears promising.

"(6) Consider legislation designed to license, bond, and regulate commission men.

"(7) To prepare crop selling contracts and agreements when requested, which shall be equally binding upon buyer and seller of farm products.

"(8) Assist in the checking of tests made of farm products sold in a quality basis, as (a) sugar beets on sugar content, (b) cotton sold according to grades.

"(9) Undertake to bring together producers and buyers in order (a) to move products in wholesale quantities, (b) eliminate, where possible, the high selling expense resulting when local buyers cover much territory, (c) to speed up slow or stagnant markets.

"(10) Attempt to bring about more economical local distribution.

"(11) To create a California Marketing Council to act in an advisory and stabilizing capacity, the membership of which is to be made up of representatives of all interests - producer, consumer, distributor (including co-operatives), transporter, converter, financier, and to be subdivided into groups. General and zone meetings are to be held when necessity requires. To be broad in representation and activity, its object to endorse, advocate and work for those marketing practices which will be best suited to California. To be subjected (according to present plans) to neither constitution, by-laws, nor dues."

For the present, because of the limitations of personnel and funds, the work of the Division of Markets will be largely concentrated upon the marketing centers of Los Angeles and the Bay region (San Francisco and Oakland), with some attention to shipments made to principal shipping points outside the State.

"It is not expected," Adams states, "that this working plan is all-inclusive. New problems will arise, old problems will appear in different forms. Some elasticity is needed in any plan to provide for emergencies and contingencies. It is the belief of the members of the Division of Markets, however, that this working plan, when properly under way, will be productive of some real and substantial good."

COOPERATIVE DIVISION TO STUDY
NEW ENGLAND DAIRY INDUSTRY

An economic study and analysis of the production and marketing of dairy products throughout New England, with special reference to cooperative marketing, is to be made by the Cooperative Marketing Division of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics at the request of dairy cooperatives in the New England states.

William A. Schoenfeld, department economist, has been placed in immediate charge of the work, with headquarters at 408 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Schoenfeld now is formulating plans for the study which will begin at once.

Chris L. Christensen, chief of the Cooperative Marketing Division, declared that "consistent with the cooperative marketing act recently passed by Congress, the Division will interpret the findings and advise with agricultural groups relative to organization and operating methods, but will not endorse nor engage in the promotion of any particular organization."

The department's study is the outcome of requests from several of the New England cooperatives handling dairy products. The cooperative creameries in Vermont at a meeting at Burlington, Vermont, September 28, passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS: Since the Cooperative Marketing Law recently passed by Congress enables the new Division of Cooperative Marketing of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture to make economic studies relating to cooperative marketing of farm products,

RESOLVED that we, representatives of cooperative marketing associations here assembled, invite the Division of Cooperative Marketing to make an economic survey and an analysis of the facts surrounding the production and marketing of dairy products throughout New England with special reference to their cooperative marketing; and will place at their disposal such records and data of our organization as will be helpful in such a study.

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INSPECTION SERVICE RENEWED IN MICHIGAN

The Michigan Bureau of Foods and Standards of the State Department of Agriculture will cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics during the coming season in the shipping point inspection of fruits and vegetables. This renews an agreement in force in previous years, but dropped during the last season.

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BEAN INSPECTION SERVICE PROVIDED IN MONTANA

Joint Federal-State inspection service on dry, edible beans has been arranged by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Montana Department of Agriculture. This is the first inspection service to be established on beans.

MARKETING WORK PROGRESSING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Inspection work in South Carolina was satisfactory this season reports George E. Prince, Chief of the South Carolina Division of Markets, although the number of cars of produce inspected was less than last year. Inspection on string beans was attempted for the first time this year and the growers seemed to be pleased with the service rendered. In connection with the inspection of all products, demonstrations were given in grading, packing, and the proper loading of cars.

The Division is also assisting in the formation of the South Carolina Pecan Growers Society. The Society is primarily for the purpose of stimulating interest in the pecan industry, the promoting of better cultural methods, and the standardization of varieties, but it is also taking up the marketing problems. The Division has in the past assisted in the marketing of the pecan crop of the state, a considerable task considering the large number of small growers, no grading machinery in the state and no association.

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NORTH CAROLINA DROPS FARMERS' EXCHANGE LIST

The Agricultural Review published by the North Carolina State Department of Agriculture has discontinued the "Farmers' Exchange" list which has been a feature of the publication. The Agricultural Review is a continuation of the "Market News" formerly put out by the State Division of Markets which started the Exchange list. The reason given for dropping the list is that the Review has been entered as second class matter with the Post Office and some of the items usually carried in the List do not conform to the Government ruling concerning second class matter.

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DR. HETZEL NEW PRESIDENT OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE

Dr. Ralph D. Hetzel has been elected president of the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture. He will begin his work in January. Dr. Hetzel comes to Pennsylvania from the University of New Hampshire where he has been president for nine years.

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NEW FARM MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST APPOINTED IN MAINE

The position of Farm Management Specialist in Maine, recently made vacant by the resignation of M.D. Jones, has been filled by the appointment of Donald W. Reed. Mr. Reed is at present county agent in York County, Maine. He begins his new work on November first.

HATCHERY CERTIFICATION SUCCESSFUL

The first reports received by the Virginia Division of Markets, showing results gotten by hatcheries that were certified under the system started last spring, indicate that complaints by purchasers had been reduced fifty per cent as a result of their hatching and selling only certified baby chicks, states J. H. Meek, Director. One hatchery reports that the number of complaints received dropped off ninety-five per cent, even though it has been much more difficult the past season to satisfy customers than it usually is. The demand for certifying flocks and hatcheries is good and there will be a considerable increase in this work, Meek believes.

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COOPERATIVE INSPECTION SERVICE ARRANGED FOR WYOMING

An agreement has been signed under which the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Wyoming State Department of Agriculture will cooperate during the coming season in the inspection of fruits and vegetables at shipping points in that state. This is the first cooperative shipping point inspection work on fruits and vegetables in Wyoming.

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GRADING IMPROVES CREAM QUALITY

Virginia creameries are using the grades for cream worked out by the State Division of Markets, reports J. H. Meek, Director. The results are very gratifying he says. Active grading started June first and great improvement has already been made in the porportion of high quality cream delivered. The quality of the butter made in many creameries is also improving.

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MAINE FRUIT GROWERS HAVE ASKED THE ASSISTANCE OF THE DIVISION OF MARKETS

in keeping their grades up to standard even though the prospects are for a small crop of apples, reports C. M. White, Chief of the Division. The Fruit Growers' Association will serve its members as usual. More shippers are using shipping point inspection on table stock potatoes than ever before he says.

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SHEEP NUMBERS IN SEVEN COUNTRIES reporting to date for 1926 show an increase of 2 per cent over the same countries in 1925. Those countries supported about one-third of the world's sheep in the pre-war period 1909-13.

NEVADA LAW PROVIDES FOR FIXING STANDARDS

The only work along marketing lines which is authorized by law for a state organization is standardization and inspection. The Fruit and Vegetable Standardization Act which provides for this work was passed in 1923. It gives the State Sealer of Weights and Measure of the Department of Weights and Measures, Public Service Division, University of Nevada, authority to fix and promulgate, as the official standards for the state, for any agricultural product or container, those standards which have been promulgated or announced under the authority of the congress of the United States. It also provides that where no standard for any agricultural product has been fixed by an Act of Congress, the State Sealer may promulgate and fix standards or grades, after investigation and public hearings have been held. Standards on a number of products have been promulgated.

RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

FARM LEASES DISCUSSED AT MINNESOTA MEETINGS

During the past summer, William L. Cavert, Farm Management Demonstrator in Minnesota, held a series of six meetings at which farm leases were discussed. The meetings were confined to three counties where a large per cent of the farms are leased. The total attendance was about two hundred. Both landlords and tenants were invited.

As an introduction to the meeting, Cavert says two questions were asked: What is to most important consideration to the landlord in renting his farm; and What is the most important consideration to the tenant in renting a farm. The discussion followed the suggestions made and covered such topics as what is the best kind of a lease, how can one determine whether a particular lease is fair, and what arrangements can be made between tenant and landlord that will promote weed control, more legumes and the general upkeep of the farm.

Cavert says their experience with these meetings leads them to believe that similar meetings will get the attention and interest of groups of farmers in any section where rented farms are an important factor in the agriculture of the locality. The most interest will naturally be secured at the season of the year when rental contracts are customarily made.

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THE BUSINESS MEN OF THE COUNTY WERE ENTERTAINED BY THE FARMERS in Winneshick county, Iowa, recently, at a big picnic. Every farmer in the county was invited to come and bring as his guest, a business man and his family. A farmer-merchant mixer held in this county last spring was a decided success.

WHEAT OUTLOOK MEETINGS HELD
BY OHIO EXTENSION SERVICE

A series of meetings at which the wheat situation was discussed were held during the late summer in twenty-five counties in Ohio by the State Extension Service, reports C. R. Arnold, Farm Management Demonstrator. Altogether forty-nine meetings were held with an average attendance of thirty. The majority of these groups were farmers only, Arnold says. While the busy season reduced the attendance somewhat, he feels well pleased with the results. They kept away from any type of price forecasting, he says, but endeavored to give the men the fundamental reasons back of price changes so that the market page and crop report will mean more to them. Such questions as the following were discussed:

What relationship exists between world production, United States production, and the price of wheat?

What part of our wheat crop is consumed within our country?

With which countries do we compete in supplying the world wheat trade?

Which countries buy the wheat that we export?

When and how do foreign wheat crops affect our market?

At what time of year are wheat prices highest?

With which states does Ohio compete in supplying the market with soft winter wheat?

What is the present status of the "Wheat Situation"?

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WISCONSIN COOPERATIVE CREAMERIES
TO BE STUDIED BY EXPERIMENT STATION.

A detailed economic study of Wisconsin cooperative creameries is being undertaken by the Agricultural Economics Department of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture this year. In order that all marketing costs may be analyzed and used for comparisons with other creamery marketing costs, personal interviews will be made so that comparable data may be collected. The active field work will be conducted by Marvin A. Schaars.

There are about 400 cooperative creameries in the state that manufacture butter cooperatively, but only about 20 of these are members of a cooperative selling organization. Still, the movement of cooperative selling and merchandising which now has established itself so firmly in Minnesota was conceived by a group of cooperative creameries in Polk County, Wisconsin, Schaars says. Cooperative shipping of butter in car-lots so as to save on freight costs was one of the first steps taken by cooperative creameries to market their butter cooperatively. The important field of merchandising cooperatively made butter is still to be considered by 90 per cent of the Wisconsin cooperative creameries.

Shall Wisconsin cooperative creameries cooperate in selling their butter? It is hoped that this question may be answered adequately after the research is completed.

FILM-STRIP LECTURES ON COOPERATIVE MARKETING PREPARED BY BUREAU

A series of film-strip lectures showing the cooperative marketing of different farm products is being made by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The first of these is entitled "Cooperative Marketing in the United States," the second, "Cooperative Marketing of Cotton," and the third, "Cooperative Marketing of Tobacco." Other will be prepared and released from time to time.

In the preparation of film-strips; still pictures, charts, titles, and other illustrative material are printed on motion picture film instead of glass lantern slides. A roll of film containing fifty or sixty pictures is about the size of a spool of thread, and some of the projectors manufactured for the use of film-strips may be carried in a suitcase or handbag.

Arrangements have been made with the office of Cooperative Extension Work, Extension Service, for cooperation in the preparation and distribution of this series of film-strips. The Office of Cooperative Extension, United States Department of Agriculture, will be in a position to supply loan copies, in most instances to be accompanied by mimeographed descriptive material for use by the borrower.

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FARM MANAGEMENT TOURS SUCCESSFUL IN ILLINOIS

How recommended principles of successful farm management work out under actual farm practice has been demonstrated to approximately five hundred farmers in Illinois during the past several weeks by means of farm management tours, reports the Extension Service of the Illinois College of Agriculture. Tours were held in fourteen central and northern Illinois counties by the College in cooperation with the farm advisers of the counties. Sixty successful counties were visited, each of the farms being one of the eleven hundred whose operators kept financial records last year in the farm accounting project.

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COTTON STUDY GOING IN ALABAMA

The Department of Agricultural Economics of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute is now in the midst of a study relating to the quality and price of cotton, reports J. D. Pope who recently joined that Department. In this study they are collecting several thousand samples of cotton from different points over the State. The samples will be classed by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It is possible that special fiber tests will also be made on the samples.

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"LAND O'SUNSHINE" IS THE TRADE-MARK NAME of the standard graded eggs handled by the Triangle Cooperative Egg and Poultry Association, McCook, Nebr. The eggs are tested, graded, packed in cartons bearing the new trade-mark, and shipped to eastern markets.

PUBLICATIONS

THE COMMERCE OF AGRICULTURE, by Frederick A. Buechel, formerly Professor of Agricultural Economics, Texas A. & M. College, printed book.

In the preface, Buechel says the purpose of this book is to present to the student of agricultural economics, both in and out of college, a broad world picture of present day agriculture. For the college student in particular it is designed to lay the foundation for the more specialized courses.

The book is divided into four parts; population pressure in relation to agricultural resources and land utilization; the physical basis of agricultural production such as climate, soil, and topography treated from a world standpoint; the world distribution of commercial crop and animal products and their broad economic significance; and how territorial specialization in agricultural production leads to domestic and foreign trade.

This book is published by John Wiley and Sons.

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SPINNING TESTS OF PICKED AND SNAPPED COTTONS (TEXAS AND OKLAHOMA-1925 CROP) by Horace H. Willis, mimeographed preliminary report by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This report tells the purpose of the test, origin of cotton tested, method of selecting cotton, description of the cotton, classification of cotton for test, mechanical conditions, moisture conditions, percentages of waste, strength of yarns, irregularity of yarns, manufacturing properties, cost of snapping to growers, and summary.

Requests for copies of this report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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A SYSTEM OF SCORING KENTUCKY RURAL COMMUNITIES, by W. D. Nicholls, Kentucky College of Agriculture, Circular No. 188.

This circular discusses rural communities, tells how to use the score card and gives the score card in detail.

This circular is published and distributed by the Kentucky College of Agriculture, Lexington, Kentucky.

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ECONOMIC CHART SERVICE, DAIRY AND POULTRY, List No. 12; mimeographed list by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This is a list of the charts, maps and graphs relating to dairy and poultry copies of which are available at cost from the Federal Bureau.

Requests for copies of this list should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

CARE, CANDLING AND GRADING OF MARKET EGGS, by Roy L. Watkins and H. A. Bittenbender, Iowa State College of Agriculture, Extension Service Bulletin No. 137.

Grading of eggs, the candled appearance of fresh eggs, grades of eggs, eggs which should not be marketed, and packing eggs for market are discussed in this bulletin. It contains many illustrations showing the appearance of eggs of various grades and conditions.

This bulletin is published and distributed by the Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa.

NOTES

CALIFORNIA PRUNES WILL BE ADVERTISED

The management of the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association, San Jose, has decided that for this year, instead of the regular advertising program, more attention will be given to a sales promotion program with just enough advertising to stimulate this work. The program calls for sales promotion work in 450 cities this fall, requiring the services of about 200 salesmen for a period of about eight weeks, depending upon the size of the city. Display material including a reproduction of the billboard poster, suitable for a store window, and a counter display featuring the new 11-ounce can of prunes will be distributed.

Billboard advertising has proved successful in the past and will be the main form of advertising this year. An attractive poster has been prepared and will be shown in about 256 cities, some of which are in California. In certain sections where the winters are too rigorous for effective billboard advertising, local newspaper advertising will be done. The newspaper advertising is to be confined to small, snappy copy with a good deal of black background, and all these advertisements will be small in size and carried for a longer period than would be financially possible if larger space was used.

In New York and Boston where poster space is difficult to secure the advertising will be confined to subway and surface cars.

The objective for the present year is to secure the greatest amount of favorable publicity for the products of the association with an economical outlay of time and money.

In addition to the one and two pound cartons of Sunsweet prunes two new packages have been placed on the market. One is an 11-ounce can of Sunsweet prunes ready to serve, and the other a two-pound carton, hermetically sealed, lined with parchment paper, and wrapped in a cellophane wrapper.

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SWINE IN ENGLAND AND WALES DECREASED 17 PER CENT to 2,200,000 from June, 1925, to June, 1926, according to a cable from the American agricultural commissioner at London. Cattle and sheep, however, show increases.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 13, 1926

Vol. 6, No. 41

NINE CONFERENCES ON LIVESTOCK GRADES SCHEDULED BY FEDERAL BUREAU

The Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics has arranged to hold a series of conferences on livestock grades during the next two months. The schedule includes the following cities:

<u>City</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>
Portland, Oregon	Livestock Exchange Bldg.	Nov. 4	9:00 a.m.
San Francisco, Calif.	Room 19, Harbor Board Bldg.	" 8	"
Salt Lake City, Utah	Room 314, Capitol Bldg.	" 11	"
Denver, Colo.	Exch. Hall, L.S. Exch. Bldg.	" 13	"
Ft. Worth, Texas	Committee Room, L.S. " "	" 16	"
Kansas City, Mo.	Exchange Hall, L.S. " "	" 19	"
Omaha, Nebraska	Auditorium, L.S. " "	" 23	"
St. Paul, Minn.	City Hall,	" 26	"
Chicago, Ill.	Assembly Hall, Record Bldg.	Dec. 3	"

At each of these conferences the tentative grades of vealers and veal, calves and calf carcasses, live lamb and dressed lamb, live sheep and dressed mutton will be explained and discussed. Several hundred invitations will be sent to producers organizations, educators, animal husbandry workers, packers, editors and stockyard operators. Anyone interested in standard market classes and grades for livestock and meats will be welcome. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance at each of these conferences so that those responsible for the standardization program may have the benefit of the experience and judgment of most of the leaders in the livestock and meat industries.

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SPECIAL GRADE FOR WASHINGTON APPLES ADOPTED

Under the provisions of the Washington standards for grading, packing, certification and packages of apples for the season of 1926, the American Fruit Growers, Inc., have filed specifications for a grade known as the "Trust-Worthee."

SOUTHERN ECONOMISTS AND SOCIOLOGISTS
PLAN MEETING AGAIN THIS YEAR

The annual meeting of southern economists and sociologists is to be held in Atlanta again this year at the Biltmore Hotel. This will make the third successive year that the meeting has been held at that place. Carl C. Taylor of North Carolina State College is president of the group and C. E. Allred of the University of Tennessee is secretary. These meetings are held in connection with the annual sessions of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, and the attendance at the meetings during the past two years by southern economists and sociologists has been very satisfactory.

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FEDERAL HAY SUPERVISOR APPOINTED IN SOUTHEAST

A. D. Harlan, Knoxville, Tenn., has been appointed as Assistant Hay Marketing Specialist in the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Mr. Harlan is to be the Supervising Hay Inspector for the Southeastern Division with headquarters at Atlanta. He takes the place of Mr. L. W. Stevenson who recently resigned. Mr. Harlan is a graduate of the University of Tennessee and has had several years' experience in the production and marketing of Johnson hay in Mississippi. Prior to going to Atlanta he will spend some time at the Kansas City and Washington hay laboratories in order to familiarize himself with the United States standards for hay.

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FARM MANAGEMENT DEMONSTRATOR APPOINTED
BY WASHINGTON EXTENSION SERVICE

The title of R. M. Turner of the Washington Extension Service has been changed from Assistant Director to Assistant Director and Extension Specialist in Farm Management. Mr. Turner is a graduate of the State College of Washington and has done graduate work in farm management. He was Assistant County Agent Leader in Washington for three years and since has been Assistant Director of the Extension Service.

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PERSONNEL CHANGES ANNOUNCED AT NORTH DAKOTA COLLEGE

With the resignation of T. S. Thorfinson of the farm management department of the North Dakota Agricultural College, several changes have been made in the staff. O. M. Fuller, instructor in agricultural economics will be transferred to the position held by Mr. Thorfinson as assistant farm economist and assistant field agent in farm management. Benjamin McCaul has been named as the new instructor in agricultural economics.

STATES ADOPTING FEDERAL
BARRELED APPLE GRADES

The following states have adopted the United States Standards for barreled apples as official: New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The use of the United States standards is optional in Illinois, Delaware, New York and West Virginia, these states also having state grades. In Virginia, the United States grades have been recommended for use by the State Division of Markets, but the growers are not required to pack according to them. There are no Virginia state grades. In Pennsylvania the State Bureau of Markets adopted the United States grades but their use is not required. There are no state grades in Pennsylvania.

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VIRGINIA DIVISION SENDS LETTERS ABOUT APPLE CROP

The Virginia Division of Markets has just sent a letter to all apple dealers in the eastern states telling them about the present Virginia apple crop and giving them a list of those producers who are having their apples graded and inspected either by the joint Federal-State Inspection Service or by the State service.

Another letter was also sent to those growers who are using the inspection service giving them a list of the apple dealers in the eastern states.

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BUREAU MARKET NEWS RECEIVES COMMENDATION

Dealers and readers are commending the market news comments on livestock prepared by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and published by an increasing number of newspapers throughout the country. Reports from several papers have been received by the Bureau showing that the comments and market news is valuable to the readers.

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NEW FARM MANAGEMENT MAN IN OKLAHOMA

The appointment of T. S. Thorfinnson formerly of the North Dakota Agricultural College as farm management demonstrator at the Oklahoma A. & M. College has been announced.

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RESEARCH MAN APPOINTED AT UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

Mr. Samuel W. Atkins has been appointed to do research in agricultural economics at the University of Tennessee.

A NUMBER OF IOWA LAWS
RELATE TO MARKETING PRACTICES

There is no definite division of markets in the Iowa State Department of Agriculture, but considerable work is done which compares with the work of marketing divisions in other states. Most of it falls in the Dairy and Food Division. The laws provide that the state may establish standards on products, such standards to coincide with the Federal standards when Federal standards have been established.

An interesting development is the method of handling the inspection service in the state. Formerly separate inspectors worked out of the central office on each project requiring inspection service. Now inspectors are assigned to districts covering from two to six counties and each one takes care of inspections in a number of lines all of which are administered by the same Division of the Department of Agriculture. This has reduced the number of inspectors needed and the cost of inspections.

Poultry flock certification in Iowa comes under the supervision of an association of hatcheries or of the record flocks. It is entirely voluntary.

One of the special laws relating to marketing in Iowa relates to unbonded agricultural warehouses. Under this law local boards appointed by the state secretary of agriculture may, under certain regulations, supervise grain in storage in unbonded storage places and the issuance of certificates against such grain. These certificates may be negotiable or non-negotiable. These storage places are sealed and the amount of grain, grade, etc., certified to by the local sealer who is under bond.

Iowa's egg law requires that all dealers in eggs shall have a license from the Secretary of Agriculture. It requires that certain requirements be met as to the condition of eggs handled, etc. The state of Iowa has also created and adopted a state trade-mark for butter manufactured in the state. Butter sold under this trade-mark must be manufactured in a creamery which meets all requirements of the state sanitary code, the butter must score not less than 93 and must comply with all state standards. It must be made from pasteurized cream.

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CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION ANNOUNCED

An assembled civil service examination for the position of Scientific Aid (Cotton Testing) at a salary of \$1,680 has been announced. Applications must be on file not later than November 6, 1926.

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A REPORT ON BARLEY AS FEED FOR LIVESTOCK has been prepared by the California Bureau of Markets as part of their service to the barley growers of the state who face difficult market conditions this season.

RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

OHIO EXTENSION SERVICE PLANS
FOR LIVESTOCK MARKETING MEETINGS

The Marketing Division of the Ohio Extension Service has made preliminary plans for holding at least ten one day livestock marketing meetings this fall reports C. W. Hammans, Extension Specialist. They will be similar to a series of meetings held last year which proved successful. The animal husbandry production specialists have charge of the morning half of the program and the marketing specialist of the afternoon session. This correlation of production and marketing has met with approval in Ohio.

The production part of the meeting stresses such points as grades, demand for different grades and types of livestock, and demonstrations either by a local butcher or packing house, at which a hog is cut into wholesale cuts, or other features of the preparation for market stressed. The marketing program is devoted to a discussion, usually round table, of the fundamentals of operation in the Live Stock Shipping Associations such as volume of business, efficient management, loyalty, market news interpretation, etc. The final step is to attempt to work out a definite program for marketing livestock in that community during the coming year.

Invitations to these meetings are sent to the boards of directors of livestock shipping associations, the Farm Bureau and other organizations which are interested in the promotion of the county agricultural program. These men in turn invite a limited number of interested livestock men who will be in a position to help develop any plans matured.

Out of these meetings have grown a half day session which is to be held out in the community for all the membership of shipping associations, Hammans says. It is based on the demonstration idea and is more popularized than the special meetings. Production is emphasized and marketing given minor attention. Both the production and marketing specialist work together in this type of meeting.

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KIWANIS ENTERTAINS FARMERS

Eight hundred farmers of Hamilton and surrounding counties attended the Annual Kiwanis-Farmer Institute and Barbecue given by the Chattanooga, Tennessee, Kiwanis Club on August 24. The afternoon program was devoted to sectional meetings led by specialists from the Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service. In these meetings farm problems and farm methods were discussed in Institute style. In the evening the farmers were entertained with a barbecue and "Fun Fest." The meeting was declared a success by all.

MONTANA EXTENSION SERVICE PREPARES
SPECIAL WHEAT PRICE QUOTATIONS

Montana wheat farmers this season are getting daily wheat market reports that apply directly to the high quality grain produced in the state through the columns of the daily and weekly newspapers. These reports are prepared by the Montana Extension Service directly from closing market reports sent from Minneapolis by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The reports are sent to daily papers through the Associated Press and to weekly papers by mail and telegraph. A number of weekly papers are posting the daily reports on bulletin boards so that farmers coming to town with wheat can get first hand information before selling. The reports contain quotations of ^HHard Spring and No. 1 and No. 2 Dark Northern of different protein content. It is estimated that approximately ninety per cent of the spring wheat produced in the state falls in the classes and grades for which figures are quoted. Reports are based on each day's closing future contract prices at Minneapolis and the premiums paid in cash transactions during the day.

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TRAINING CAMP FOR EXHIBITORS
TO BE HELD IN WEST VIRGINIA

A fall training camp for fair exhibitors is to be held during October by the Extension Service in West Virginia. Outstanding club members who have demonstrated unusual excellence with their fair exhibits as well as community leaders and extension workers will attend. The camp will be a round-up of experience with fairs and exhibits during this season. Plans for next year will be discussed, individual club and community exhibits will be set up, using as laboratory material the best exhibits brought in from the different county and regional fairs. The purpose of the fair and how it may be best accomplished will be discussed. From this it is hoped that a better program for fairs and exhibits in 1927 may be worked out at this time.

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CONNECTICUT EXTENSION PLANS
INCLUDE WORK ON TOBACCO AREA

Work in developing farm management plans for the tobacco area of Connecticut will be an important part of the work of the Farm Management Demonstrator this year states A. W. Manchester, Demonstrator. This area is now in a period of depression. Considerable additional study and information is needed on which to base sound Extension plans. This is being pushed, and tentative adjustments worked out in the meantime. This includes a program for reduction of the cost of tobacco production; and a program for the development of other agricultural enterprises.

DAIRY AND POULTRY ACCOUNTS
EMPHASIZED IN MASSACHUSETTS

Accounts on dairy and poultry farms will be an important part of the work of the Farm Management Demonstrator, F. H. Branch, in Massachusetts. Changing conditions are, he says, making the old dairy system which has developed in Massachusetts, unprofitable in many cases and uncertain in all. Information on which to base changes is needed and accounts kept by a large number of dairymen furnish the best means of getting the facts.

The poultry industry is growing rapidly and facts are needed on which to base recommendations and future plans. The records which he proposes for the poultrymen to keep include an egg production record with the number of fowls each month; an annual inventory of stock, feed and supplies; a record of receipts and expenses for the year; monthly reports of production, receipts, and expenses submitted by individual cooperators; monthly summaries prepared by the demonstrator showing each individual's production in comparison with the average; and yearly summaries showing for each individual the cost and profit in comparison with the average, with reasons for high and low costs.

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LIVESTOCK SHIPPING ASSOCIATIONS
SUBJECT OF STUDY IN ILLINOIS

An intensive study of livestock shipping associations in Illinois is being made by R. C. Ashby of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. The object is to secure information regarding the operation of all livestock shipping associations now active in the state; to put the information into useable form looking to the formulation of sound principles of association operation; and to make such material available to the public. The plan is to visit local associations representative of the various types of organizations and determine definitely the information available; from this preliminary survey prepare record forms to be used in securing the information desired from the various associations, make a personal canvass, and then analyze the results. A long questionnaire has been prepared as the result of preliminary studies, which is used on the personal visits to the Associations to get the data planned.

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POULTRY STUDY PLANNED

A cooperative study of poultry farming in New York state is being started by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics represented by E. R. Johnson, and Cornell University. It is proposed to collect records from about 250 farms, both specialized and combination types, to show the organization and management systems which are proving their worth.

FOREST TAXATION BEING STUDIED
BY WISCONSIN STATION

A study of the taxation of timber land, cutover land, and land in farms with reference to present and future utilization is being made by W. A. Hartman of the Wisconsin Experiment Station. The work has been started in Lincoln County and the data will be analyzed before starting in other counties. Data are being secured from the tax rolls and tax certificate sales books of Lincoln County. The lands in the county are being classified as well as the business of the owners of the land. Mr. W. Sparhawk of the Federal Forest Service is recording vegetative growth information. Schools, highways, and wood using industries located in this area are other important angles of this study which are being analyzed. Through this study they hope to get facts which will help in making any possible revisions of Wisconsin tax policies more scientific.

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ATTITUDE OF RURAL YOUTH TOWARDS
FARMING TO BE STUDIED

To determine the attitude of rural youth towards farming, a study is planned by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the State Agricultural College of Colorado. C. J. Galpin will represent the Bureau and B. F. Coen the College. An attempt will be made in this work to ascertain the attitudes towards farming of the boys and girls between the ages of fourteen and twenty who actually live on farms; to learn their present and intended schooling and the purpose; what occupation they intend to follow and why; to learn the occupations of the older brothers and sisters; and to learn their likes and dislikes in regard to farming and rural life. The information is to be obtained by questionnaires sent out to the boys and girls in two or more counties of the state.

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NEW CORRESPONDENCE COURSES
DEVELOPED IN NORTH DAKOTA

New correspondence courses in agriculture for teachers have been developed by the North Dakota Agricultural College. The announcement states that this course is intended primarily for teachers and those who expect to become teachers, who have not had particular training in agriculture. The content of the course presents the fundamentals and interesting phases of soils, crops, livestock, rural life and rural economics. Methods of teaching these various phases of agriculture are also developed. The Teachers' Agriculture course is divided into three parts, plant production, farm animals, and rural economics. Credit for renewal of teachers certificates and for college degree work is allowed.

PUBLICATIONS

STANDARD OF LIVING ON IOWA FARMS, by J. F. Thaden, Iowa State College of Agriculture, Bulletin 238.

This study analyzes the standard of living of 451 Iowa farm families, of which 212 were farm owners and the remaining 239 farm tenants, living in Boone, Story and Sac Counties. All farms in the respective areas were included. The data analyzed are for one year, ending July 1, 1923. Sections discuss the cost consumption unit and household-size index; relation of population to standard of living; relation of economic factors to standard of living; relation of education to the standard of living, relation of home library and reading matter to standard of living; relation of social, fraternal, economic and religious organizations to the standard of living; relation of miscellaneous social factors to standard of living; relation of advancement to expenditures; and comparison of the standard of living of Iowa farm families with industrial families.

This bulletin is published and distributed by the Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa.

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SCHEDULE OF SPECIFICATIONS FOR FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CRATES AND BOXES IN COMMON USE IN THE UNITED STATES (Revised to June 1, 1926), compiled by Robert W. Davis under direction of H.A. Spilman, mimeographed compilation by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This schedule of specifications represents an attempt to set forth in convenient form representative specifications for the various fruit and vegetable crates and boxes. The specifications given have been chosen from those furnished by shippers and manufacturers throughout the United States, the selection being based on information gained from investigations made by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Requests for copies of these specifications should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C.

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CONDITIONS AFFECTING PRICES FOR THE 1925 LAMB CROP by H.M. Conway, mimeographed report by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Requests for copies of this report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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IDAHO POTATOES SEASON 1925-1926, summary by W.F. Cox, mimeographed deal report by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Requests for copies of this deal report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C.

COST OF LIVING ON IOWA FARMS by George H. Von Tungeln, J. E. Thaden and E. L. Kirkpatrick, Iowa State College of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 237.

This bulletin reports an economic and sociological study of 472 farm families and farm homes in Boone, Story and Sac Counties, Iowa. Sections of the bulletin are devoted to the population, educational conditions, economic and social conditions and cost of living.

This bulletin is published and distributed by the Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa.

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THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST BOXED APPLE DEAL SEASON 1925-1926, summary by George E. Prince and L.B. Gerry, mimeographed deal report by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Requests for copies of this report should be sent to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C.

NOTES

EDITOR OF MARKETING ACTIVITIES LEAVES BUREAU

After nearly two years as editor of Marketing Activities, C. E. Trout is leaving the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics to go to the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College as head of the publicity department. The editor takes this opportunity to express his appreciation of the cooperation given him by the men in the state and federal service who have made it possible to report the economic work of the several institutions and organizations and develop Marketing Activities to its present form. Marketing Activities will continue and the editor asks that everyone continue to cooperate by sending information about economic work as they have done in the past. Such information should be sent to the Editor, Marketing Activities, Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 20, 1926

Vol. 6, No. 42.

CORN BORER FEARED AS WORST PROBLEM IN MID-WEST AGRICULTURE.

The corn borer this year has extended its range from 50 to 75 miles beyond the area known to have been infested last year, it was brought out at the recent international corn borer conference in Ohio, Michigan, and Ontario, Canada. The continued heavy damage to corn in southwestern Ontario where the insect this year will cause a loss of from 25 to 100 per cent of the corn over an area of about 1,200 square miles compared with the same degree of loss over about 400 square miles in 1925, also was stressed at the meeting.

Concern was expressed at the conference over the increase in the abundance of the insect in northern Ohio and Michigan, where commercial damage will occur for the first time this season, and the danger of still more rapid spread of the insect next season by the drift material in streams.

"Marked progress has been made in the development of farm machinery for handling infested corn stalks and killing the borers in these stalks," according to W. P. Flint, chief entomologist of the Illinois State Natural History Survey, who attended the sessions.

"The cleanup of corn stalks by machinery or hand is certain to add greatly to the cost of corn production, but is at present the best means of controlling the borer. Engineers of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station estimate that the cost of cleaning up an area 50 miles square is \$1,740,608.

"Progress also has been made," Mr. Flint added, "in developing parasites that would prey on the corn borer and thus aid in controlling the insect. Some 11 different species of parasites now have been liberated in this country, and two of these have developed to the point where specimens of them have been recovered. It should be borne in mind, however, that the work of the parasites is of necessity slow and that it will be from eight to ten years or more before the effect of these parasites can become noticeable in reducing numbers of the borers."

"How to Fight the European Corn Borer This Fall," is the title of Miscellaneous Circular No. 84, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, which gives specific recommendations in fighting the pest.

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COST OF PRODUCING WHEAT ON OHIO FARMS DETERMINED.

The cost of producing wheat was \$24.42 an acre this year on twenty farms in Putnam County, Ohio according to records kept in cooperation with the departments of rural economics at the Agricultural Experiment Station and the State University. The cost of raising an acre of wheat does not fluctuate greatly from year to year. Improved harvesting methods gradually lower the cost, but the most certain way to lower cost per bushel is the increase of yield as in seasons of favorable weather conditions, and proper soil conditions.

MERGER OF THREE NEW ENGLAND DAIRY SYSTEMS.

Three dairy organizations in New England have decided to join forces under one management. These are the Springfield Dairy System, Springfield, Mass., the Worcester County Dairy System, Worcester, Mass., and the Manchester Dairy System, Manchester, N. H. The combined system will be known as the United Dairy System, but for the present each member-group will retain and operate under its present name in its own district. There will be one general manager who will direct the work of the plant managers.

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IDAHO WOOL GROWERS PROPOSE ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN.

At the mid-year convention of the Idaho Wool Growers' Association, Twin Falls, held August 18, the president of the organization reported that motion picture films showing "the whole year's sheep operations" were being prepared for the use of the association and for loan to educational institutions giving courses in agriculture. It was also announced by the president that a national advertising campaign in behalf of a greater consumption of the products of the sheep raising industry is to be launched. Two of the ideas which it is proposed to use are "Wool for warmth," and "Lamb will make you thin."

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NEW PLAN FOR MEMBERSHIP DRIVE IN SASKATCHEWAN.

It is proposed by the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Branch, to make a business-like, well-organized attempt to approach every man and woman in the province and urge them to come into the new organization. Solicitors will ask each member to sign a requisition authorizing the Wheat Pool to deduct his and his wife's fees from the proceeds of his grain every year until he cancels the contract. It is expected that the membership once signed up will remain steady and it will be possible to calculate the annual income in advance.

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HAWAII CONDUCTS FIFTH
ANNUAL EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

The Poultry Department of the University of Hawaii is planning to conduct an egg-laying contest between the University Farm unit and the unit at Kahului, Maui. Beginning November 1, the contest will run to October 26, 1927, covering 360 days. Records will be kept for each fowl, including number of eggs laid, grade of eggs, duration of molt, duration of brooding periods and such information.

Entries will be accepted from any place within the Territory of Hawaii. A silver trophy will be offered for the pen having the highest standing of marketable eggs. Monthly reports of progress of the contest will be made.

INDIAN TEAMSREPRESENTED IN STATE CONTEST.

Five Indian Teams took part in a State Club Contest at the New Mexico A. & M. College last week, being the largest Indian delegation which has yet taken part in the encampment.

In demonstrating their work, the Indians work under a double handicap—their unfamiliarity with the English language and their natural timidity.

Features of the Contest were an outdoor gardening demonstration, in which they made furrows and hills, showing how to plant the seed. Two little third grade Indian girls, who had never left the reservation, explained the steps in hemming a towel. Another sewing team gave an exceptional demonstration in cutting, fitting and sewing, giving answers to questions asked by the audience. Feeding and breeding rabbits was also a feature of the demonstration.

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EXTENSIVE ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN FOR CRANBERRY EXCHANGE.

An extensive advertising and publicity campaign has been planned by the American Cranberry Exchange, New York City, in connection with the marketing of the 1926 crop. The sum of \$200,000 has been appropriated for the purpose of calling "Eatmor" cranberries to the attention of the public. The campaign is to cover the next three months and plans include the expenditure of \$65,000 for advertisements in the women's magazines. The leading metropolitan daily papers are to run large display copy, and domestic science speakers at 24 high-power radio stations are to tell American housewives about cranberries twice each week during the season. In addition to this, 30,000 letters are to be mailed to retail dealers explaining this publicity campaign, and a series of lessons on cooking and serving of cranberries will be sent to 8,000 domestic economy teachers for use in their class rooms.

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PUREBRED HERDSMAY BE HAD AT LOW COST.

The New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva has issued a statement that a purebred herd of Jerseys can be maintained at a cost well within the means of almost every dairyman. Without making an effort to obtain high production records, economical breeding and feeding practices that could be followed by the average dairyman, have been observed with the result that the average production of butter fat almost twice that for the State has been built up.

"Beginning with two purebred Jersey cows as foundation stock, bull calves were purchased from purebred herds and, upon reaching maturity, were placed at the head of the Station herd. Seven bulls have been purchased at an average price of \$166.66" says the Station dairyman, "or a yearly cost of only \$31.82, and have produced daughters that have given an average of 350 pounds of butter fat per year as mature cows. The bulls, while of good breeding, did not represent the best that money could buy. From the cost basis there is little excuse for the existence of the scrub bull".

HAY AND BEAN COOPERATIVE
INSPECTION FOR WYOMING.

Arrangements have been made for inspection of hay and beans in Wyoming to be made in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Leo. L. Wertz, hay inspector will be located at Powell, and O.L. Mayes, the bean inspector will be stationed at Worland. The latter will make inspections for both Basin and Worland, the points at which the two large bean elevators of the State are located.

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MASSACHUSETTS CONTRIBUTES
TO RECORD APPLE CROP.

The total apple crop of the United States is estimated at an increase of 40 per cent above the five-year average. The crop in Massachusetts is estimated at nearly 3 million bushels, or almost double the average for the past five seasons.

The Agricultural Review published by the Massachusetts Agricultural College, gives a number of suggestions which shippers and producers will do well to observe. Everything possible should be done to please the consumer and keep him eating apples, the article states.

For either domestic or export trade, fruit of poor quality and poor color should be kept off the market. Cider, vinegar and other manufactures offer an outlet for such apples.

Grading should be done with care. Apples of definite grade are preferred.

Only the best grades should be stored, it should be remembered.

Moderate prices should be asked at the beginning of the season, as high prices at the out-set will tend to discourage consumers.

Exports comprise only about 10 per cent of our commercial crop, and even if exports doubled, the total would not equal the present excess of our crop. Therefore domestic consumption must be encouraged to help solve the heavy production problem.

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CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION
SCIENTIFIC AID (COTTON TESTING).

Examination for the above position is announced by the Civil Service Commission for service in the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Washington or in the field, at a salary of \$1,680.

Duties of appointees will be to assist in investigations and mill tests relating to waste content, tensile strength and other manufacturing and bleaching qualities of the various grades, qualities and varieties of cotton.

Competitors will be rated on practical questions and on education and experience. Graduation from a four-year high school is required, with an additional two years at a recognized textile school; or at least two years commercial experience in a cotton mill.

Application should be made for form 2415 and copy of this announcement, No. 340.

COTTON PARADE STAGED BY TEXAS GROWERS.

A big cotton parade to mark the opening of the delivery season for Titus County cotton, was staged at Mt. Pleasant, Texas, by members of the Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association. The parade was planned to show the advantages of cooperative marketing over the old system, and a crowd which filled the public square to capacity was attracted by the demonstration. Wagons and trucks loaded with cotton were suitably decorated and bore placards calling attention to the outstanding facts regarding each system.

During the movement of the parade around the public square a stop was made and the assembled crowd heard brief discussions of the cooperative movement from several speakers who urged those present to avail themselves of the opportunity to market their cotton through the association. The parade terminated at the railroad station where 75 bales of cotton were delivered for shipment.

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DAMAGES OBTAINABLE LIMITED BY BOND.

In the case of the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, v. I. L. Borodofsky, 108 So. 807, the Supreme Court of Mississippi held that the defendant was entitled to \$100 "for damages sustained in and about the dissolution" of the injunction obtained against him by the association. This amount was the sum of a bond given by the association in accordance with a statute at the time it filed its suit for an injunction, and the court held that damages could not be obtained against the association in an amount greater than the sum named in the bond. In its essential features the case was governed by the principle announced in the case of Staple Cotton Cooperative Association v. J. S. Borodofsky, 108 So. 802.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTRY
LIFE PLANS ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

At a preliminary meeting held in Washington, October 15 and 16, final plans were discussed for the annual meeting of the American Association of Country Life which will convene in Washington, November 10-14.

Copies of the program for the sessions will be available shortly, as well as a report of research conducted by the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Henry Israel, Executive Secretary has extended a cordial invitation to all who are interested to attend the conference. Organizations expected to be represented are the Extension Service, the Children's Bureau, the Better Homes Association and the Federal Board of Vocational Education.

OFFICERS HELD NOT LIABLE.

In the case of *Winans v. Brue et al.*, decided by the Supreme Court of Washington, 248 P. 62, it appeared that a member of the Kennewick Richland Marketing Union brought suit against the officers and directors of the Union, which had gone into the hands of a receiver, on the theory that they had converted the proceeds derived from hay which he had delivered to the Union for marketing. The court affirmed the judgment of the lower court, which held that the officers and directors were not liable for conversion, and in doing so said in part:

There is no proof of any conversion, for under the contract the proceeds of the sale of the hay were to be taken by the union, which had a right to mingle them with the proceeds realized from the sale of hay belonging to other members and with its own funds, and the relationship created upon the receipt by the union of payment for the hay was that of debtor and creditor. The amount collected by the union as a factor was not a trust fund in the hands of the union, and the appellant was not entitled to have his claim against the union preferred to those of other members. *Vail v. Durant*, 7, Allen (Mass.) 408, 83 Am. Dec. 695; *Chapman v. Forsyth*, 2 How. 202, 11 L. Ed. 236; 25 C. J. 377.

By the contract the union was under no obligation to pay over the identical money received from the purchasers of hay, and no fiduciary obligation having been violated by the union, the respondents, as its officers and directors, were not liable by reason of any conversion.

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SHIPPING ASSOCIATION RECOVERS FROM RAILROAD.

In the case of *Griggs v. St. Louis and H. R. Company (Mo.)*, 285 Southwestern 159, the manager of the Ralls County Shipping Association brought suit against the railroad company on account of the fact that 15 hogs in a shipment of 91 hogs from Ralls County, Missouri, to a commission firm in East St. Louis, Illinois, arrived dead, although all of the 91 hogs were in good condition at the time that they were loaded for shipment. No written contract was entered into with the railroad company regarding the shipment, which was unaccompanied by anyone representing the shipping association.

On the trial the plaintiff simply showed that the hogs were loaded in good condition and that 15 of them arrived dead. No negligence on the part of the railroad company was charged. The railroad company offered no evidence on the trial. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for \$330.90, and the railroad company appealed, as well as extension and educational workers.

PUBLICATIONS

A NEW MECHANICAL METHOD FOR DETERMINING THE LENGTH OF COTTON FIBERS, by E. E. Chandler, Consulting Physicist, Federal Department of Agriculture.

This mimeographed report (illustrated) is the result of an investigation which is one of a series undertaken with a view to relating further some of the physical properties of cotton fibers to spinning value. Its particular objective was to find, if possible, a rapid mechanical process for measuring length of staple, possessing a higher degree of accuracy than is attainable by manual methods. Significant results thus far obtained are described in this preliminary report.

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SUBSIDIARY CORPORATIONS AND COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS, by L. S. Hulbert, Senior Marketing Economist, Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This mimeographed report discusses the legal phases of subsidiary corporations operated by farmers' cooperative associations. It recites a number of court decisions bearing on the subject in connection with industrial organizations.

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LIVING CONDITIONS AND FAMILY LIVING IN FARM HOMES OF ALABAMA, a preliminary report issued by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Extension Service and Alabama College, Department of Psychology and Sociology.

The report gives partial results of a study of living conditions and family living in 558 farm homes of Alabama. It is one of a series begun in Livingston County, N.Y. in 1921, and continued in other sections by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with several of the state colleges of agriculture and universities.

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A STUDY OF FARMER ELEVATOR OPERATION IN THE SPRING WHEAT AREA, by W. J. Kuhrt, Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This preliminary report is Part I of an analysis of the costs of operation of a group of farmers' elevators in 1924-25. Data on costs of operation of 40 elevators are analyzed. The information includes such factors as costs of management, extra labor, depreciation, interest, taxes, insurance, bad debts, light, heat and power, repairs and renewals, supplies, auditing and bookkeeping, market news service, and miscellaneous costs.

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CURING MEAT IN NORTH CAROLINA by Earl H. Hostetler and L.H. McKay is a bulletin of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the North Carolina State College. This publication gives the result of experimental work in meat curing with special attention to the effect of feed on shrinkage of meat in cure and the effect of wood smoke cure versus the application of liquid smoke.

SEVERAL FUNDAMENTALLY CONSTRUCTIVE NEW PROJECTS for the advancement of the agricultural industry were initiated by the N.J. State Board of Agriculture during the fiscal year ending June 30 last. They included a survey of the possibilities of increased use of electricity for farm and farm home; improved transportation of products to reach markets when demand is greatest and prices highest; strengthening of the financial structure by an economic survey of credit and general financing conditions affecting farmers, in cooperation with the State Bankers' Association, and eradication of bovine tuberculosis on the area plan together with the opening of a laboratory for control of contagious abortion in cattle.

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PLANS ARE BEING COMPLETED for the first West Virginia Egg-Laying Contest to be held at Kanawha State Park, Charleston, West Virginia, beginning November 1. The contest is being conducted under the direction of the State Department of Agriculture and the State Capitol Poultry Association. More than 30 entries have been received for the contest and a considerable number are yet to be enrolled. The contest is open to anyone in the State, the fee being \$15 for one pen of 13 pullets. The 10 highest pullets in egg production will count in the contest.

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STANDARD FOR FLOUR AMENDED

Flour may contain not more than fifteen per cent (15.0%) of moisture as determined by the vacuum method of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists in accordance with a revised and amended definition and standard adopted, upon the recommendation of the Food Standards Committee, by the Secretary of Agriculture for the guidance of officials in the enforcement of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

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FARM MANAGEMENT STUDIES PROVE OF VALUE ON VIRGINIA FARMS

Farm management studies and recommended changes in farm organization based on these studies have proved their value on both dark and bright tobacco producing farms in Virginia, reports this season show. For three years the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Virginia Agricultural College carried on intensive studies of these farms. From the data, they determined some of the outstanding causes of low returns and brought these factors limiting profits to the attention of the farm operators. Suggestions were offered and changes recommended which were intended to change the enterprise to a profitable basis. This work was started in 1925. While the 1926 crop is the first on which results might be expected, general observations on these farms show that the operators have followed a majority of the suggestions and that in most cases results have been profitable. The workers feel that the results shown to date justify the recommendations made and show that practical results may be obtained by such work.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 27, 1926.

Vol. 6, No. 43.

BANKER-FARMER-MERCHANT CONFERENCES.

Conferences among bankers, farmers, and merchants, and farm inventory campaigns have become important parts of the extension program of Cornell University. Last year six banker-farmer-merchant conferences were held in cooperation with local farm bureaus.

V. B. Hart, Farm Management Demonstrator, has reported that last year, cooperating banks in the State of New York placed approximately 3,500 farm inventory books with their farmer depositors. The week of January 3-8, 1927 has been set aside as "Farm Inventory Week" when a big drive is to be made for more farm inventories in New York State.

Mr. Hart declares that the extension work on farm credit is based on a survey in two representative counties which showed that merchant credit was costing farmers 14 per cent per year, and that approximately three-fourths of the credit used by the farmers is merchant rather than bank credit.

A program for conferences between bankers, farmers and merchants has been worked out, which Mr. Hart declares has been "especially effective."

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AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK MEETINGS.

Plans are being made for a series of meetings to be held in South Dakota with farmers during the two or three weeks just following the release of the agricultural outlook by the Federal Department of Agriculture. At these meetings members of the staff of the Farm Economics Department and county agents will discuss with these farmer groups the information contained in the outlook bulletin, illustrating much of it by means of special charts. It is believed that this offers one of the best means of teaching agricultural economics principles as it leads farmers to study causes rather than effects.

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FARM STUDY PLANNED IN ARKANSAS.

Plans are being made by A. D. McNair, of the Arkansas Agricultural College, for a study of the cost of operation of farms in relation to the organization of enterprises on the farm and the efficiency in the use of land, labor and equipment. The work will be done in the field by the survey method. Detailed statistics will be obtained concerning the cost of producing cotton, corn and other important crops, the distribution of overhead costs, of carrying unutilized land, the seasonal labor requirements of crops, etc. Data of the farm layout will be obtained and the value of the farm will be distributed approximately between building site, crop land, pasture land, timber land, etc.

SPECIAL COURSE FOR CREAMERY OPERATORS.

Modern creamery methods are to be discussed and demonstrated, and fundamentals reviewed, at a short course for advanced creamery operators to be held at University Farm, University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Division, St. Paul, December 1 to 15. A staff of 14 to 15 teachers will give lectures and lead the laboratory work.

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FARMING BUSINESS IN WESTERN MINNESOTA STUDIED.

Farm business data on approximately 100 farms in Western Minnesota covering the period July 1, 1925 to July 1, 1926 have been obtained by the survey method by the Farm Management Section of the Agricultural Extension Division, University of Minnesota. The records are to be summarized at University Farm headquarters and used to supplement other types of farming studies made by the extension officials.

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FEDERAL HAY INSPECTION AT FORT WORTH.

An agreement has just been completed by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics with the Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange providing for Federal inspection of hay in Fort Worth, Texas. R. R. Stuard, of the Exchange Inspection Department, attended a school for hay inspectors at Kansas City last winter and has been licensed as the Fort Worth inspector. Fort Worth is the largest hay market in Texas handling about 2500 cars annually, practically all of which will be inspected hereafter under Federal standards.

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FARMERS AVERAGE 8.1
HOURS PER WEEK.

Labor records compiled from fifteen Connecticut farms show that each man averaged 2,961 hours a year or 8.1 hours a day for seven days a week throughout the year, although popular conception would put the average at about 14 hours a day. During the extremely busy periods of the year, this would be about right, but in twelve months there are many days in which the farmer can do very little effective work.

Paul Putnam, assistant farm management specialist, Connecticut Agricultural College, at Storrs, in compiling the records, compared these figures with statistics taken from the Monthly Labor Review of the Federal Department of Labor which show that 85,254 employees working in machine shops averaged 2,620 hours a year. This indicates that Connecticut farmers included in the survey are working an average of 341 hours more each year than machine shop employees, or almost an additional hour a day for every day in the year.

It is suggested that some one take the trouble to prove how many hours a day the average farm housewife works!

ILLINOIS FARM ACCOUNT PROJECT.

Eleven hundred Illinois farmers completed their accounts and were aided in analyzing their businesses for the year 1925, the Illinois Department of Farm Management, has announced. These accounts were summarized in 26 county or local area reports in which there were set up in parallel columns the chief factors affecting profits on the average farm, on the one-third of the farms which made the most profit and the one-third which made the least profit. Each individual farmer had set up in a fourth column the same factors for his own individual business.

The Department of Farm Management through its extension service and with the help of the county farm advisers, devoted 145 days to the holding of farm account schools during the winter of 1925 and 1926. In these schools new co-operators were helped to start their farm books correctly by actually entering their own inventories and such transactions as had occurred up to the time of the account school. Cooperators who had kept accounts for 1925 were aided in checking the year's record for errors.

All completed accounts after being checked, were sent to the Farm Management Department of the College of Agriculture where they were closed and analyzed. The books were then promptly returned after a summary of each individual business had been taken off for the department files. The summary sheets furnished the data for the 26 county or area reports previously referred to. These were sent out in mimeographed form from the College of Agriculture.

During the summer a member of the Department of Farm Management visited nearly every one of these accounting cooperators on his own farm with a view to aiding him with his accounting problems, as well as to help him apply the analyzed record of the previous year to the improvement of his business.

The Department of Farm Management has had the fullest cooperation of the Illinois farm advisers in this project. In particular they find suitable cooperators, make local arrangements, and help with the account schools and farm visits.

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WEST VIRGINIA STATECORN AND GRAIN SHOW.

Announcement has been made by R.D.Dodd, Extension Agronomy Specialist of the West Virginia College of Agriculture, that the State Corn and Grain Show for this year will be held in connection with the annual Farmers' Week, January 10-14.

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MINNESOTA DAIRY SHORT COURSES.

The annual dairy products short courses at University Farm, Minnesota, will open with the ice cream course November 10 to 20. Then will follow the course for advanced or experienced operators, December 1 to 15, and six weeks of training for beginners in creamery operation, January 5 to February 16, 1927. Applications for membership for the three courses are being received. W.B.Combs of the dairy products section will be in charge of the work. Some of the best known authorities in the country will give lectures. Full details concerning the courses can be obtained by writing Professor Combs, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota.

4-H CLUB GIRLSBECOME NEWS REPORTERS

Hundreds of 4-H Club girl reporters and members were instructed in the rudiments of news writing during the year ending in July, according to H.J. Metcalf of Iowa.

Country weeklies and some of the daily papers have carried the stories of club achievement and meetings in far greater numbers than they did previous to the news schools, and the stories have been of far better quality, Mr. Metcalf says.

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COUNTY AGENTS AND FARM BUREAUDELEGATES MEET AT AMES, IOWA.

"Farm Business" was the central theme of many important subjects dealing with economic agricultural matters, at the fourteenth annual conference of extension workers, county and home demonstration agents, club agents and farm bureau delegates, held at Iowa State College, Ames, October 18-23.

Cutting production costs, reducing marketing expense, with a better distribution of the farmer's products, together with other important matters effecting the Iowa farmers' economic and social well being were stressed. The meeting brought together many eminent authorities and experts on subjects vital to Iowa agriculture.

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FARM AIDS IN COAL REGION

The problem of adjusting farming operations to the local markets in a mining section of West Virginia, confronts those who do not work in the mines. This region around Beckley is the center of a very highly developed coal field and many small farmers in the surrounding territory earn the bulk of their cash revenue by digging coal.

W. Roy Hashinger, recently appointed by the West Virginia University College of Agriculture, as Specialist in Rural Organization with headquarters at Beckley, West Virginia, will devote the major part of his time to helping communities analyze their production and community activities to the changing conditions. Mr. Hashinger's work is, therefore, in a somewhat new field and he will assist in holding country life conferences and community scorings in the rural mining towns as well as in the strictly farming neighborhoods.

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TATTOOING HOGS SUCCESSFULAT BIG LIVESTOCK MARKET

The practical use of the tattoo method of marking hogs, developed by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, is proving successful at the Kansas City stockyards and its trade territory after about six months trial in addition to the experimental work. The purpose of tattooing hogs is to identify their origin and thus make possible the effective tracing of serious diseases and other conditions to their sources. The tattoo mark is useful also in identifying hogs from various owners who make cooperative shipments.

MARYLAND EXTENSION SERVICE
HELPS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

The Agricultural Extension Service in Maryland is helping promote better marketing of farm products, especially through the organization of cooperative associations. The part of the Extension Service is to help with the educational features of the program, pointing out the benefits and how organizations may be developed. Among the products for which organizations have been considered and on which work has been done are dairy products, tobacco, livestock, sheep, fruit, poultry and poultry products, truck crops and small fruits, and a buying association.

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THE SOUTH DAKOTA COOPERATIVE INSTITUTE COMMITTEE for 1927 met at the State Fair at Huron, September 16, 1926. It was decided to hold the second South Dakota Cooperative Institute at Brookings the first week in March using two days of the first State College Farmers' Week. Plans are being made now for the program in order that speakers may have ample opportunity to investigate the subjects they are to speak on and thus be able to present a considerable body of facts.

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FERTILIZER TESTS
FOR WEST VIRGINIA SOILS

Five high analysis fertilizers have been selected for West Virginia soils, according to an announcement by Dr. E. P. Deatruck, Soils Expert of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. Dr. Deatruck explains that by a high analysis fertilizer is meant one in which the sum of the percentages of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash is 14 or more. A low analysis fertilizer is one in which the sum of these percentages is less than 14.

The formulas of the five fertilizers selected for West Virginia are: 2-12-2, 3-10-6, 3-8-4, 4-12-4, and 5-10-5. These figures represent the percentages of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, respectively. It will be noted that the sum of the percentages ranges from 16 to 20 for these fertilizers, which is considerably higher than for most of the complete fertilizers sold in this state.

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IOWA FARMERS KEEPING ACCOUNTS

Nine hundred farmers in twenty-two counties of Iowa are keeping accurate accounts of their farm expenses and incomes this year, reports the College at Ames. The work started last January and will be finished some time this winter.

ORIENTAL MARKETS FOR FARM PRODUCTSTO BE STUDIED BY FEDERAL BUREAU.

Greater prospects for increased consumption of American farm products in China and Japan are seen by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics which has assigned Paul C. Nyhus, recently State Crop Statistician for Wisconsin, to a two-years' study of Oriental markets. Mr. Nyhus also will collect data concerning agricultural production in the Orient which is competitive with American products.

Tobacco, cotton and wheat are the three principal commodities for which there is promise of increased consumption in China and Japan, it is believed. There is also considerable interest in developing markets for dried fruits, pears, and apples from the Pacific Coast.

The Orient, it is pointed out, through the development of big industries and changes in living conditions of the natives to emulate habits of Occidental peoples, is building a great international market that did not exist formerly.

Before sailing from Seattle in December, Mr. Nyhus, accompanied by E.C. Shoup of the Bureau's Foreign Division, will spend several weeks in the South and on the Pacific Coast conferring with cooperative associations and others interested in the foreign work. Cotton, tobacco, peanut, rice and fruit growing centers will be visited in the South, and poultry and egg producing regions, on the Coast.

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LANTERN SLIDE SERIES ONROUGH RICE PREPARED

A series of lantern slides on the handling of rough rice to produce high grades has been prepared by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and is available for distribution through the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. These slides supplement Farmers' Bulletin 1420 on the same subject. The slides illustrate the common defects of rough rice and show how to avoid them. Forty-eight slides are in the series. Supplementary notes to go with the series of slides have been prepared which discuss the individual illustrations so that the series may be easily used.

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IDAHO CREAMERY APPOINTS EVERY MEMBER A FIELDMAN

"Every member a fieldman" is the slogan of the Dairymen's Cooperative Company of Boise Valley, Caldwell, Idaho, an organization which claims to return to its patrons the highest possible price for butterfat consistent with sound financial operation of its business. Every member is a producer and always ready to explain the plans of this cooperative project.

FARM MANAGEMENT SURVEY MADE
IN TENNESSEE COUNTY

The Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Tennessee under the direction of Prof. C.E. Allred, has been conducting a farm management survey of Overton County, Tennessee, during the past two months. The field work is done and most of the tabulations have been completed. This study is being made in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Division of Agricultural Extension of the University of Tennessee. One of the graduate students in agricultural economics at the University has been assisting in the study and will write his thesis for the master's degree on it.

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NEW DISTRICT CHEESE WAREHOUSE IN WISCONSIN

Dairy farmers in the vicinity of Marshfield, Wisc., celebrated on August 28 the establishment of a warehouse for the storage and curing of cheese for the members of the Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation in that section of the State. The new warehouse is a two-story, concrete and brick structure, with ice-making equipment and four large cold-storage rooms. On the second floor is an assembly hall where the cheese producers may hold meetings. Twenty-four cheese factories have signed contracts for the delivery of cheese.

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PLANS COOPERATIVE SCHOOL

The Eastern States Cooperative League, which includes in its membership many of the leading consumers' societies of New York and New England, is planning to hold a cooperative training school in the coming winter. Plans are being made for a six weeks session, eight to ten hours per day, with experienced cooperative teachers from the West as well as from the East.

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RURAL LEADERS SCHOOLS PLANNED IN IOWA

Sixty counties in Iowa have rural leaders conferences and news writers training schools scheduled for the coming fall and winter months. These will be in charge of W.H. Stacy and H.J. Metcalf. Rural ministers, newspapermen and others are being invited to attend these schools.

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THE SUBJECT OF THE NOVEMBER PROGRAM FOR RURAL COMMUNITY CLUBS distributed by the South Dakota Agricultural Extension Service is "Winter Rations for Livestock."

PUBLICATIONS

THE POSSIBILITIES OF BRAZIL AS A COMPETITOR OF THE UNITED STATES IN COTTON GROWING is the title of Bulletin No. 345 issued by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. The bulletin outlines the position of the United States and in the cotton world, discusses the influences that encourage competition, and analyze in detail economic factors in Brazil that control cotton production in that country.

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AVERAGE QUANTITY, COST AND NUTRITIVE VALUE OF FOOD CONSUMER BY FAEM FAMILIES is the title of a preliminary report issued by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in cooperation with the State Universities of Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri and Ohio, and the Farmer's Wife, publication. This is a study of the food consumed during one year by 1331 farm families in selected areas of the four States.

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COOPERATIVE CREAM POOLS IN IDAHO is the title of Bulletin 144 by F. W. Atkeson and D. L. Fourt of the University of Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station. The bulletin gives a history of cream pools in Idaho, their development, and the economic advantages that have accrued to the members.

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FACTORS AFFECTING RETURNS FROM THE DAIRY ENTERPRISE IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY is a preliminary report issued by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and is based on the conduct of the dairy industry on 188 farms in Rockingham and Augusta Counties, Virginia. The Shenandoah Valley is just on the border-line between dairying and beef production hence dairy farming there cannot be profitable unless it is economically conducted.

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NOTE - Copies of all publications of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, may be had upon request of the Washington office.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



November 3, 1926.

Vol. 6, No. 44.

PROGRAM FOR ANNUAL MEETING OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MARKETING
OFFICIALS - NOVEMBER 29, 30, DECEMBER 1, 1926 -
CONGRESS HOTEL - CHICAGO, ILL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

- 9.30 A.M. PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.
- 10.00 A.M. THE RELATION OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE TO THE WORLD MARKET.
World Production Vs. American Production of Agricultural Products.
O.C. Stine, U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
Routes and Rates To World Markets.
Walter Parker, Lakes to Gulf Highway Association.
C.F. Craig, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association.
- 11.30 A.M. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION - H.D. Phillips, Chairman.
12. M. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION - Alvin C. Reis, Chairman.
- 1.30 P.M. BRINGING PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS CLOSER TOGETHER.
Coordinating Production to Market Requirements
Paul Miller, State College of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa.
Lowering City Distribution Costs For Farm Products.
W.P. Hedden, Port of N.Y. Authority, New York City.
Chain Store Distribution From Producer to Consumer.
Harvey Baum, Purchasing Agt., A. & P. Tea Co., New York City.
- 3.30 P.M. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CITY MARKETING - C. H. Merchant, Chairman.
The Status and Recent Developments of Public City Markets.
H. E. Crouch, New York Dept. of Farms and Markets.
- 4.00 P.M. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STANDARDIZATION - N. H. Brown, Chairman.
Standardization of Poultry Accreditation.
Dr. M.A. Jull, U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

- Continued on next page. -

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

Joint session with members of the Association of Commissioners,
Secretaries and Departments of Agriculture.

COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURE

A.M.

9.00 REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATION - Paul Miller, Chairman.

9.30 COOPERATIVE PURCHASING:

John D. Zink, Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Springfield, Mass.

10.00 MEMBERSHIP ATTITUDES AND RELATIONS.

R. F. Lewis, Dairymen's League, New York City.

10.30 RECENT DEVELOPMENTS:

Objectives of the New Division of Cooperation.

Chris L. Christensen, U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Cooperative Activities in the Northwest and Canada.

M. L. Dean, Bureau of Plant Industry, Boise, Idaho.

A. Leitch, Ontario Agr. College, Guelph, Canada.

12. M. WHAT STATE MARKETING AGENCIES HAVE ACCOMPLISHED IN TEN YEARS.

P. R. Taylor, Director, Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets.

P.M.

1.30 REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SALES AND CONSIGNMENTS- J. Austen Hunter, Chairman.

U.S. Trading Rules for Dealers in Fruits and Vegetables.

Representative, U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CROP & LIVESTOCK ESTIMATES - S. H. DeVault, Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MARKET REPORTING - Paul B. Bennett, Chairman.

3.30 BUSINESS SESSION.

Election of officers.

Report of Special Committee on Radio Conferences - F.B. Bomberger, Chairman.

Report of Special Committee on Research - J. P. Horner, Chairman.

6.30 JOINT BANQUET. Members of National Association of Marketing.
Officials and National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries
and Departments of Agriculture at the Congress Hotel.

TOASTMASTER - Mr. Berne A. Pyrke, Commissioner of Farms & Markets
of New York State.

ADDRESS - Dr. A. R. Mann, Cornell University.

ADDRESS - Mr. Wm. Hirth, Missouri Farmers Cooperative Association.

ADDRESS - Hon. Frank O. Lowden, Ex-Governor of Illinois.

The Secretary of Agriculture has been invited to address the banquet.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1.

The morning and afternoon will be devoted to visits of inspection,
under the direction of representatives of the Federal Bureau of Agri-
cultural Economics, to various marketing organizations in Chicago.

ORGANIZED AGRICULTURE MEETINGS
FOR WESTERN NEBRASKA DURING DECEMBER.

Nebraska people in the western part of the State who have been unable to attend the winter meetings of Organized Agriculture at Lincoln, can make plans to go to Chadron for the meetings of the first Western Nebraska Organized Agriculture, December 15, 16 and 17.

The movement is sponsored by the Nebraska Crop Growers Association, the State Horticultural Society and the Nebraska Potato Improvement Association, besides other organizations interested in agricultural improvement, according to the Extension Service of the University of Nebraska.

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FOUR AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS COURSES ARE OFFERED BY CORRESPONDENCE

at the University of Tennessee according to C. E. Allred of that institution. The courses are on the principles of agricultural economics, land economics, general farm accounting, and farm cost accounting.

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RELIEF OF COTTON GROWERS
PLANNED IN ALABAMA MEETING.

A proclamation was issued by the Governor of Alabama to devote the week of October 25 to the relief of cotton growers by waging a campaign for pooling cotton and for orderly marketing. Pledges for acreage reduction next year were included in the program, according to the Alabama Extension Service.

Farmers, bankers, merchants and all others interested in the production and marketing of cotton were appealed to to assist in an earnest effort to improve the situation. A 35 per cent reduction of acreage to be planted in 1927 as compared with 1926, will be pledged, if possible.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
PLANS FARM FOLKS' WEEK.

January 17 to 23, 1927 is the time set for Farmers and Homemakers' Week at University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota. The annual meeting of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation will be held in connection with the exercises of the week, while livestock associations and other organizations are planning to hold their annual meetings there, also.

WASHINGTON LAWS GIVE WIDE
POWERS TO HELP MARKETING

Marketing work in the State of Washington comes under the State Department of Agriculture. Among the activities now carried on are inspection service, assistance in the organization of cooperative associations, inspection of warehouses, licensing and bonding of commission merchants, and general marketing service and advice, reports Erle J. Barnes, Director of the Department.

The Director of Agriculture is given authority under the law to adopt standards for the inspection of farm products and to change the standards when necessary. The commission merchants licensing law provides that all persons, firms, or corporations acting as commission merchants must first obtain a license from the Director of Agriculture. A fee of \$25 is charged.

Every person licensed must keep accurate and complete records of his transactions. When a commission merchant receives products for sale he must immediately send the consignor a statement of the products received and their condition. Returns must be made within the state, and within thirty days for products sold outside of Washington. A maximum commission of fifteen per cent is allowed. All commission merchants are also bonded for \$5,000.

The law relating specifically to farm marketing provides a number of duties among which is the duty to investigate and promote economical and efficient distribution of farm products and for this purpose to cooperate with the United States Department of Agriculture and other agencies. Power is given to maintain a market news service through bulletins, newspapers, etc., giving information as to prices, supplies, demand, freight rates, and other matters; to aid producers and consumers in establishing economical and efficient systems of distribution; to investigate the methods of commission merchants and others; to investigate the feasibility of direct dealing between producers and consumers through the agency of parcel post and the employment of mail order methods; to receive applications for farm help and for employment in farm work and assist in bringing job and man together without expense to either employee or employer; and to investigate transportation of farm products.

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STATE FARM SHOW TO BE HELD.

Plans have been completed by a general committee representing 25 farm organizations in Pennsylvania, for a statewide farm products show January 17 to 21, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has announced. The show will occupy 130,000 square feet of floor space, a budget of approximately \$21,000 having been prepared.

THIRD EGG-LAYING CONTEST
OPENS AT AUBURN, ALA.

Immediately following the close of the second egg-laying contest at Auburn, Alabama, on October 31, the third began November 1, according to the head of the poultry department, of the State Agricultural College. It is the plan of the management to have at least one pen from each Alabama county and a few from outside States. In the second contest more than one dozen States were represented and one pen came from England.

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A STUDY OF FARM CREDITS IN ALABAMA last spring revealed that farmers borrow money for the following purposes: Fertilizer, 27 per cent; feed, 17 per cent; farm supplies, 26 per cent; livestock, 10 per cent; labor, 10 per cent; and all other purposes, 10 per cent. The study was made by the agricultural economist at Auburn.

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WISCONSIN FARMERS TO HEAR
ABOUT COOPERATIVE COMMISSION FIRMS

During the course of the winter, the importance and value of cooperative commission firms will be explained at meetings of livestock producers in Wisconsin so as to acquaint the farmers with this step in a cooperative livestock marketing program. Wisconsin has about 350 shipping associations that ship stock to the Milwaukee, Chicago, and St. Paul markets and to packing plants located in the State. Six cooperative commission companies operate on these markets and receive more or less Wisconsin stock. One-half of all shipping associations are members of cooperative sales agencies, but these member associations only ship approximately one-fourth of their stock to their own firms.

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CHARTS SHOWING CUTS OF MEAT.

How many porterhouse or sirloin steaks in a side of beef and where are they located? This and similar questions are answered on four large appropriately colored meat charts, showing the location in yields of the various cuts of beef, veal, lamb and pork recently published by the Federal Department of Agriculture. A limited number of sets of these educational charts are available for progressive meat dealers and institutions of instruction.

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AN INCREASE OF 2,000 CONSIGNORS is reported by the Ohio Wool Growers' Cooperative Association, Columbus, in connection with the marketing of the 1926 clip.

ANNUAL FARM AND HOME WEEKPLANNED FOR MONTANA STATE COLLEGE.

Preparations for the 13th Annual Farm and Home Week to be held at Montana State College, January 3-7, are again attracting attention of farm leaders in the State. The director of the Montana Extension Service, in charge of general arrangements, announces that three of the leading farm and livestock organizations of the State have already made plans to hold their annual conventions at that time and programs are being prepared. Problems confronting farmers, stockmen and home makers will be discussed.

The various departments of the State College are making plans for consideration and discussion of questions upon which the agricultural development of the State depends. Grain and potato growers, live stock producers and dairy operators will be present.

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ONE-DAY FRUIT DEMONSTRATIONSPLANNED FOR NEW YORK STATE.

A series of one-day demonstrations in fruit packing, loading and transportation will be held by the State College of Agriculture in cooperation with the New York Central Railroad and the Merchants' Dispatch, incorporated for sections of the western part of the State, tributary to the New York Central Railroad. The morning sessions will include discussions on harvesting, grading and shipping fruit. The afternoons will be devoted to demonstrations in grading fruit, packing in containers, proper methods of loading cars, icing, ventilation and protection from frost damage in transit.

The railroads are furnishing refrigerator cars for refrigeration exhibits and to carry the other equipment and exhibit material which will consist of sizing machines, packing equipment, packages and the necessary fruit for demonstration. The pomology department of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University is making other arrangements.

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FEED DEALERS CONVENTIONAT NEW JERSEY STATE COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the New Jersey State Feed Men at New Brunswick, October 20, attention was called to the possibilities of artificially drying forage crops, now being done at the Walker-Gordon farms at Plainsboro.

Other subjects discussed were enlightened public opinion as regarding legislation regulating conduct of railroads; short courses in agriculture as instituted at Rutgers in 1906; and how increase of knowledge about vitamins, ultra violet rays, and minerals is affecting many old theories on proper feed for livestock.

NEW ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN BY
CALIFORNIA CITRUS ASSOCIATION.

In entering upon its twentieth annual advertising campaign, the management of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Los Angeles, points out that the nineteen completed campaigns have built up good will and public acceptance for California citrus fruits. The objectives of the new campaign, as of those of the previous years, are (a) to increase the total demand for citrus fruit, (b) to increase the preference for California fruit, especially Sunkist, and (c) to improve distribution and merchandising by ensuring better displays, reasonable margins and a more rapid turnover of the stock in the hands of the trade.

As the only market for citrus fruits is the people, the entire advertising program is designed to get the merits of California citrus fruit before as large and varied a percentage of the population as possible.

Magazines, newspapers and posters are to be used in the 1926-27 campaign. The general campaign will be similar to that of the past year. One change will be the strengthening of lemon-hair-rinse advertising, and another change will be special newspaper campaigns in behalf of hot lemonade, to be released by district managers during epidemics of colds and grippe.

Sixty-three per cent of the total appropriation will be used in advertising oranges; 36 per cent in advertising lemons; and 1 per cent in advertising grapefruit.

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NEW LEGAL SET-UP
FOR CALIFORNIA WALNUT ASSOCIATION.

An entirely new legal structure was devised and adopted by the California Walnut Growers' Association, Los Angeles, early in its 1925-26 business year. A unification of the contracts used between growers and the local units was brought about, also a uniform revision of the by-laws of all the local units and the adoption of a uniform contract between the local units and the central association. New articles of incorporation and by-laws were adopted for the central association.

The new contracts, both those between the growers and the local units and those between the locals and the central association, run for 15 years, with provisions for withdrawal by either party to any contract, during January or February of any year. A grower who withdraws legally will be permitted to rejoin after two succeeding crop seasons and a grower who withdraws illegally or violates his contract loses his membership privileges for three succeeding crop years. Furthermore, it is stated that contract violators are liable for liquidated damages.

PUBLICATIONS

TENTATIVE STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF SLAUGHTER LAMBS AND EWES have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C. in a mimeographed pamphlet. In preparing grade descriptions for slaughter lambs, the pamphlet says, the meat produced has been the basis for consideration. Therefore the fleece has not been considered as a grade factor and no weight has been given to the variations found in the wool.

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COOPERATIVE MARKETING OF TOBACCO IN THE MIAMI VALLEY OF OHIO is the title of a preliminary report published by the Division of Cooperative Marketing, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C. The report is the fourth of several similar reports on the cooperative marketing of tobacco, each one giving an historical account of the development and extent of cooperative marketing in a state or other recognized producing area.

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A CHECK LIST OF STANDARDS FOR FARM PRODUCTS FORMULATED BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS has just been published in a mimeographed report. The report defines what is meant by "mandatory" standard, "permissive" standard, and "tentative" standard, and lists the various standards and the dates they were promulgated.

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A SELECTED LIST OF REFERENCES ON RYE has been compiled by C. Louise Phillips, Scientific Assistant, Grain Investigations, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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STATISTICS OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE ELEVEN WESTERN STATES is the title of a mimeograph report just issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C. The data were assembled at the request of the Extension Directors of the states covered, and are desired for use in connection with dairy extension program making. The report contains many charts, graphs, and tables.

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HOW TO MAKE GOOD BREAD from Missouri Soft Wheat Flour, is the title of Bulletin 241 published by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture.

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Washington, D. C.
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MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 10, 1926.

Vol. 6, No. 45.

APPLE SHOW PLANNED AT NEW YORK EXPERIMENT STATION.

The winter meeting of the State Horticultural Society to be held at Rochester, New York, in January will feature a large display of apple varieties by the horticulturists of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. A good apple season has made possible the selection of representative specimens grown on the Station grounds. These together with specimens of some of the new varieties created at the Station, will form the main feature of the show.

Recent developments in control measures for insect pests and diseases will occupy a conspicuous place in the exhibit, it is said. A representative of the State Fruit Testing Association will be on hand to furnish information.

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SUMMARY OF INDIANA HORTICULTURAL WORK.

Horticultural marketing work in Indiana has centered largely around onions, cantaloupes, early tomatoes, sweet potatoes, peaches and apples, which are the important perishable horticultural crops. A system of federal inspection has been organized for marketing onions which has helped greatly toward better grading and in turn this has brought about better prices. More recently a study has been started to determine the cause of shrinkage during storage.

Federal inspection has been introduced in the southern part of the State. As a preliminary step to the grading and standardization work, a Marketing Train was operated through the section. Great emphasis was placed on the importance of grading, standardization and inspection. A survey of 600 cars of peaches shipped from Indiana compared with others showed they were selling for more per bushel. On account of the rigid grading and standardization of Indiana sweet potatoes for the past three years on the Chicago market, they have topped the market and secured higher average prices than from competing sections.

For the first time in the history of the industry, Indiana cantaloupes were rigidly graded and sent out subject to federal inspection. The southwestern part of the State particularly is developing as an early tomato section. More careful grading, standardization of packing and use of approved containers have resulted in better returns to the producers. One of the largest apple growing companies of the State has been grading and standardizing its products to meet U.S.No. 1 grades. A federal inspector has been located at the packing house and the cars were sent out under Government stamp.

Already returns from sales indicate more profitable returns, as a result of this work.

MILK MARKETING CONFERENCE IN NEW JERSEY.

Representatives of New Jersey milk producers and distributors, the Agricultural College, health departments and farm organizations interested in milk marketing are to confer November 18 regarding some of the problems connected with the marketing of New Jersey's milk supplies. The meeting will be held in the State House.

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FEDERAL BEAN INSPECTION
BEGUN IN INTERMOUNTAIN STATES.

Arrangements have been completed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, for establishing Federal-State bean inspection in Montana, Wyoming and Idaho, and Federal bean inspection in Colorado. An inspector has been licensed at Billings, Montana, in cooperation with the Montana Department of Agriculture; one at Worland, Wyoming, in cooperation with the Wyoming Department of Agriculture; and several in Idaho in cooperation with the Idaho Department of Agriculture. These Idaho men will be stationed at Twin Falls, Boise, Lewiston, and at such other points in the State as the service may be needed. These three State Departments of Agriculture have adopted as State standards the United States standards for beans recommended by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on September 1, 1926, and the inspectors licensed in these States will issue joint Federal-State certificates showing the grade of the beans in accordance with Federal standards. These inspectors may when requested to do so, show on the certificate, in addition to the Federal grade, the grade of the beans by any other standards with which they are familiar.

The service in Colorado has been inaugurated in cooperation with the Denver Grain Exchange, two of their grain inspectors being licensed as Federal bean inspectors. These men will use Federal standards and issue Federal certificates in the same manner as the Federal-State inspectors in the other three States.

POTATO DEMONSTRATION TRAIN
OVER ERIE RAILROAD SECTION.

In an effort to improve the market quality of potatoes, a demonstration train will be conducted over the Erie railroad through New York counties from November 8 to 23. The train is being run through the cooperation of the New York State College of Agriculture, local farm bureaus, the department of farms and markets, the State School of Agriculture and local business men's organizations which have the aid of the railroad.

Counties to be included in the tour will be Steuben, Allegheny, Wyoming, Livingston and Genesee. The schedule will arrange for 15 stops on 13 days, and will consist of a morning and an afternoon program of each day. Junior club members will bring their potatoes to the train to be judged and exhibited during the mornings. Demonstrations for blight treatment, treatment for scab and discussions of the common diseases and parasites will be given.

Discussions on the necessity for standardization, efficient use of fertilizers, and care in selection of seed will take up the afternoon sessions.

FIRST WOMAN INSPECTOR OF FARM PRODUCTS

The Hay, Feed and Seed Division, Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has recently licensed Mrs. J. L. Landrom of Oklahoma City, as a Federal broomcorn inspector. Mrs. Landrom is licensed under a cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Oklahoma State Market Commission, and will issue joint Federal-State inspection certificates. So far as can be learned, Mrs. Landrom is the first woman licensed to inspect and grade farm products by the United States Department of Agriculture. Mrs. Landrom has been an employe of the Oklahoma State Market Commission for several years and attended the broomcorn school held by the United States Department of Agriculture in Oklahoma City last year, and was very anxious to obtain a license at that time. However, she was unable to finish the course last year so attended the school again this year, completing the work well to the top of a class of over twenty students.

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INVESTIGATORS FIND NEW CAUSE
OF POOR FLAVORS IN BUTTER

Investigations which dairy bacteriologists at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois are conducting with a view to reducing the heavy losses caused by undesirable flavors and spoilage in dairy products show that butter passed through certain printing machines in which it is crushed as it passes through the machine does not keep as well as butter not so treated. In one case a very decided roquefort cheese flavor developed in butter passed through such a machine. When not passed through the machine, the same butter did not develop the flavor and kept much longer. M. J. Prucha and J. M. Brannon, who are in charge of the investigations, are continuing the work in the hope of finding out what causes the development of the flavor.

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SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
SUGGESTS SAFE FARMING PROGRAM

The South needs a permanent program for safe farming, declares Secretary of Agriculture, Jardine and such a program is not a difficult one. Some of the elements in it are:

1. Grow all the feed necessary for the livestock on the farm and ample food to feed the family. Have dependable grain crops. Have a summer and a winter garden. Keep enough cows, hogs, and poultry to supply the home needs and to furnish some products for sale.
2. Keep up the fertility of the soil. Cowpeas, vetch, and soybeans should be grown for plowing under. Rye should be planted in the corn and cotton field to prevent winter washing and leaching.

These practices will take care of the land left available through the reduced cotton acreage. As to cotton itself, the need is fewer acres of cotton but more cotton to the acre. We can make southern farming safe and profitable by such a program of sound production, coupled with adequate marketing practices.

VERMONT HAS MARKETING LAW BUT NO
APPROPRIATION FOR ITS USE

An act to provide for the investigation and improvement of market conditions and to establish the office of director of markets and prescribe the duties and powers thereof, was passed and approved in Vermont during March, 1925. E. H. Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture, says that in view of the fact that no appropriation whatever was made for the operation of this Act, it has thus far been a dead letter.

The main sections of the law follow:

"Section 1. The commissioner of agriculture shall, by virtue of his office, be director of markets, and as such may, subject to the approval of the governor, employ such assistance as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

"Sec. 2. Said director of markets shall:

"1. Advise and assist producers and distributors, when so requested, in the economical and efficient marketing of agricultural products;

"2. Encourage, assist and promote the organization and cooperation of cooperative organizations and other associations organized for the purpose of improving the relations and services among producers, distributors and consumers of agricultural products, and protect and conserve the interests of producers of such products;

"3. Encourage, assist and promote state organizations of manufacturers and distributors and for the purpose of eliminating unfair competition in marketing, said director shall call conferences of the managers, directors, stockholders or patrons of any or all concerns handling farm produce in Vermont. When such organization or organizations are completed as contemplated herein said director shall assist in the establishment of such market agencies as he deems advisable where Vermont farm products are sold;

"4. Act as a mediator or arbitrator upon joint invitation by both parties, in any controversy or issue that may arise between producers and distributors of any agricultural products concerning the grade or classification of such products;

"5. Certify for the protection of owners, buyers, creditors or other interested parties, when requested so to do, warehouse receipts for any such products by verifying quantities, qualities, grades and classifications thereof; and charge for such services reasonable fees which shall at least be sufficient to make the service self-supporting;

"6. Issue labels bearing the seal of the director of markets on the request of a producer, packer, canner or distributor of any agricultural product for which state labels have not otherwise been authorized by law, under such rules and regulations as the director of markets may deem necessary, and to charge for such labels reasonable fees.

"7. Conserve and protect in every practical way the interests of the consumers of any agricultural product;

"8. Improve, broaden and extend in every practical way the distribution and sale of Vermont agricultural products throughout the world.

"Sec. 3. Such director may investigate the production and marketing of products produced, raised or grown in Vermont and for the exercise of such authority, shall have the power to summon witnesses, issue subpoenas, compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence. Such director may furnish such information or statistics relative to the supply of and demand for the various products during the various seasons as he may deem advisable.

"Sec. 4. The director of markets is hereby authorized to cooperate with the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station and the Vermont Agricultural Extension Service and with the county farm bureaus, state grange, and with any other state or local organizations.

"Sec. 5. The director of markets shall have authority to establish and make available to the people of the state a state brand or trade-mark to certify products sold under said state brand or trade-mark. Such director may make such rules and regulations covering the manufacture, standardization, grading, handling, storage and inspection of any and all products sold under said state brand or trade-mark. Such director may fix reasonable charges for expense incurred in inspection and certification of products.

"Sec. 6. Such director of markets may publish bulletins showing market conditions and prices and advising as to the available supplies of products, the approved rules for standardization, grading, etc., and the best means of marketing.

"Sec. 7. A person who by himself or his agent uses a brand or trade-mark established by the director of markets for selling products which are not covered by such brand or trade-mark, or who uses a brand or trade-mark issued by the director of markets under terms of this act on any products which have not been inspected by the director or his agent and found to comply with rules of standardization, or a person or persons who ships or sells products represented by him to comply with standards or rules, established by the director of markets, which products have not been inspected by him or his agent and found to conform to such rules and standards, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars for each offense. Such director shall also have the authority to deny further use of such state brand or trade-mark to a person who in his judgment has violated the terms of this act or regulations made in accordance therewith."

The Vermont Department of Agriculture is having considerable success, Jones reports, in the inspection and certification of seed potatoes which are marketed, sometimes privately and sometimes through a cooperative sales agency. They go to southern growers principally. This is a growing industry in Vermont, he states. The certification standards are high and owing to the limited acreage, inspectors are able to give their closest scrutiny to the growing plants and the high quality of the seed is becoming recognized.

FARMERS WEEK BEING HELD AT
NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

A feature of farmers week at the New York State College of Agriculture, Canton, New York, November 10-12 will be a potato exhibit. It will include certified seed, variety and group exhibits, discussions on diseases, insect pests, sprays and fertilizers.

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FARM LIVING COSTS
STUDIED BY IOWA STATE COLLEGE

The average expenditures of the Iowa farm family is about \$250 more per year than that of industrial families, or \$1,680, as compared with \$1,434, according to extensive studies made by rural sociology workers at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. It cost the average farm owner family in Iowa \$1,800 a year for its living in 1922 and 1923; similar costs for tenant families were over \$1,500 a year; and hired men's families spend over \$1,400.

Complete details of these studies may be secured by writing to the Bulletin Section of the State College, Ames, Iowa for Bulletins 237, in two parts, and Bulletin 238.

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SEVEN YEARS OF LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT
SHOWS IN NEW REPORT

On October 1 the "Better Sires--Better Stock" campaign, fostered by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, in cooperation with various States, reached the beginning of its eighth year. The activity is aimed at the general improvement of livestock in the United States, and all stock owners and their organizations are invited to cooperate. Reports of progress issued quarterly during the period have shown a steady increase in the number of owners agreeing to use purebred sires for all classes of domestic animals. There has been also a wide demand for publications, posters, lantern slides, and other information showing the benefits of well-bred animals over common stock.

In recognizing the efforts of livestock owners to improve their herds and flocks, the department, in cooperation with county agents and State extension workers, has issued several thousand lithographed barn signs resembling a metal tablet. It has also issued certificates of recognition to cooperating stock owners.

For the benefit of persons unfamiliar with the early organization and plan of the work, the Bureau of Animal Industry explains that the method of enrollment is simple and informal, consisting merely in signing a blank, which may be obtained on request, in which a stock owner declares that hereafter he will use purebred sires exclusively for all kinds of animals raised. The blanks have been distributed among county agents and extension workers in most States.

Some communities have made outstanding progress in the improvement of their livestock. Forty-three counties each have 100 or more farmers who are using purebred sires exclusively and in several counties the number exceeds 500 such workers. Copies of the latest report of progress, dated October 1, may be obtained on request to the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

AGRICULTURAL AND HOME ECONOMICS
PROGRAMS BROADCAST FROM NEW MEXICO.

Every Monday evening such programs will be broadcast from station KOB New Mexico College of Agriculture Extension Service cooperative with the Federal Department of Agriculture. Because of mountain ranges and other unknown factors the College station has had difficulty in reaching many parts of the State although it has been possible to reach people in Indiana or New York States. With improvements now being made, it is hoped to send out programs of special interest. The College has requested radio owners to send in reports as to what they are able to hear and what they do not hear in order to correct defects as far as possible.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
INVESTIGATES POISONOUS WHITE SNAKEROOT

Listed in seed and nursery catalogues under the scientific name of *Eupatorium urticacifolium*, or *Eupatorium ageratoides*, the deadly weed, white snaker is being widely sold as a flowering plant, it has been disclosed by authorities at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. This information comes during a season when the weed has been more serious and caused more alarm than during a previous year. It is estimated that trembles, or milk sickness, the disease which is caused by the plant, has killed thousands of dollars worth of livestock this year and caused the death of more than a dozen people who drank the milk from cows poisoned by the weed. In commercial circles, the white snakeroot plant is classed as one of the *ageratum* group, but the true *ageratum* is not poisonous, plant specialists at the college say.

That the sale of the weed as a flowering plant is not a generally recognized fact is indicated by a recent case in which a southern Illinois farm adviser sent the animal pathology and hygiene division of the agricultural college two specimens of a plant resembling white snakeroot. With the specimens was a report that the plant was being sold in that section of the state as *ageratum*. In response to the farm adviser's request, the college conducted tests which positively identified the plant as white snakeroot.

Despite the sale of the plant for decorative purposes, there is one redeeming feature in the situation and that is that it will grow only in damp, shaded places, the chief of floriculture at the college, pointed out. Open pastures, and prairies cannot become infested with the weed, he explained. Furthermore, a number of other decorative plants which are poisonous to both livestock and humans are being sold at the present time, he said. On the other hand, white snakeroot seeds freely and the weed can become widely disseminated in a short time because of the light seeds which resemble milkweed or thistle seeds and which can travel long distances. The large number of specimens which the college is receiving for identification from all corners of the state is further proof that the weed is widespread throughout Illinois. The advice of the chief of animal pathology and hygiene, is that cattle be kept off shaded places. He points out that land which is shaded enough to grow white snakeroot will not grow good pasture and that land which is exposed enough to grow good pasture will not grow white snakeroot.

CORN BORER QUARANTINE MAY BE
EXTENDED TO INDIANA AND WEST VIRGINIA

A public hearing to consider the advisability of extending the corn borer quarantine to include Indiana and West Virginia, is to be held at the Federal Horticultural Board, at Washington, November 17, at 10 o'clock.

The pest has recently been discovered in these States and the public hearing is to be held in accordance with the requirements of the Plant Quarantine Act in order that any person interested in the proposed extension of the quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

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PUBLICATIONS

A STUDY IN VERMONT DAIRY FARMING by John A. Hitchcock is the title of Bulletin 280 issued by the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station, Burlington in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The bulletin deals with numerous phases of dairy farming including tenure, farm profits, standards of living, size of farm, economic organization, receipts per animal unit and labor income, crop yields, investment, and other farm management data.

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A DECADE OF NEGRO EXTENSION WORK 1914-1924 is the title of Miscellaneous Circular No. 72 issued by the Department of Agriculture. The circular discusses the agricultural status of the negro, the development of negro extension work, club work by negro boys and girls, and the outlook for further development of extension activities among negroes.

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A DIRECTORY OF OFFICIALS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED WITH THE PROTECTION OF BIRDS AND GAME, 1926, is the title of Department Circular 398, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

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CORRELATION THEORY AND METHOD APPLIED TO AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH by Bradford B. Smith is the title of a mimeographed publication just issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The publication discusses the field of correlation, gross correlation, correlation ratio, correlation index, multiple linear correlation, multiple curvilinear correlation, joint relationships, and application to time series.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 17, 1926.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library,
Attn., Miss Trolinger,
4 K Washington, D. C.

Vol. 6, No. 46.

CORN BORER QUARANTINE AFFECTS THIRTY PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES.

Thirty counties in Pennsylvania were placed under corn borer quarantine, effective November 10, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has announced. Scattered infestations were found in a survey throughout the area. The quarantine prevents corn, broomcorn, sorghum and sudan grass from being shipped out of the territory. Shelled corn, when properly cleaned, is not affected by the regulation.

Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, New York, the New England States, and Ontario, Canada, are battling the insect. The pest now is on the rim of the middle west corn belt, and great alarm has been expressed concerning the fate of the corn industry in that section. Corn crops in the oldest and most heavily infested areas of Canada have been a total loss due to the ravages of the borer.

Rigid enforcement of the quarantine, say Pennsylvania officials, prevents the rapid artificial spread of the insect in the movement of corn, broomcorn, sorghum, and sudan grass from the infested area. Thorough clean-up of old corn stubble, stalks and other corn refuse in the field has reduced the number of over-wintering larvae, and special machinery has been devised for burning these corn remnants on a large scale.

Several new and promising types of harvesting machines have been developed, the officials declare. Corn harvesters have been equipped with a new, low-cutting device, which cut the corn so as to leave practically none of the stalk above the surface of the soil. Most of the insects are found in the lower portions of the stalk at harvest time, and the removal and disposal of all the stalk and stubble have been found to be essential in control. Another machine cuts the corn, picks and husks the ears, and shreds the stalks in a way that destroys all the borers in them.

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OHIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE HOLDS ECONOMIC MEETINGS ON CROP SITUATION.

A series of 49 meetings on the wheat situation where the economic information relative to wheat was discussed have just been completed by the Ohio State College of Agriculture, according to C. R. Arnold, Farm Management Demonstrator. The number of meetings per county was limited to 2; the average attendance per meeting was 30.

A series of meetings on the hog situation, 40 to 50 meetings, are scheduled by the college during the next six weeks.

FACTS ABOUT COOPERATIONPUBLISHED BY COLLEGE.

The Missouri College of Agriculture has issued Station Circular 150 on "Possibilities and Limitations of Cooperative Marketing" which is a conservative statement of facts based on the actual experience of cooperative associations in Missouri and other States as understood by a recent survey. A more detailed report will soon be issued in bulletin form.

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EXPANSION REPORTED IN FARMMANAGEMENT EXTENSION ACTIVITIES.

An expansion in farm management extension activities in central western states during the past year is reported by H. M. Dixon, in charge of farm management extension work, Federal Department of Agriculture, who returned recently from a trip in that area.

"Farmers are improving their situation during these times of wide disparity between the prices of many farm commodities and the cost of industrial goods and services in a number of ways," Mr. Dixon says, "the more important of which are: adjusting enterprises; improving business efficiency; improving business quality, and improving marketing methods and practices."

Extension workers, he declares, are interested in obtaining the most dependable facts available to aid farmers in making these adjustments and changes. The projects dealing with the dissemination of timely economic information, farm organization and accounts, enterprise efficiency demonstrations, and aid in developing county or regional extension programs are each being given increased emphasis.

A commendable development noted by Mr. Dixon has been that of a refinement of methods for getting farm record data back to farmers promptly at the end of each year. Farmers are little interested in data that are two to four years old before they receive the results.

As an example of the way results are handled, the records of 80 peach growers in one county in California the past year were closed the middle of October, and by November 1 the results were summarized and analyzed, and returned to the farmers. Meetings were held with large attendance and publicity given all local papers that, because of its timeliness, was well received.

An increase in the use of general meetings, laboratory schools, tours, exhibits, and news articles also is reported. Score cards are being used more generally, and some of the leaders introduce a method of contest in meetings and schools that is very effective. A monthly agricultural situation circular now is being prepared in a number of the states visited. A number of states also are going to be in a better position this winter to give increased emphasis to the outlook report, Mr. Dixon says.

WEST VIRGINIA FRUIT AND
VEGETABLE SHOW AT FARMERS' WEEK.

The West Virginia College of Agriculture will feature a State Fruit and Vegetable Show at Farmers' Week, January 10-17, 1927, at Morgantown. Prizes will be awarded on the best classes of apples and potatoes.

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FARMERS LOSE MILLIONS
ANNUALLY BY EROSION.

Rushing rainwater sweeping over the fields of the United States carries away twenty times as much plant-food material every year as is permanently removed by the farmers' crops, says H. H. Bennett, soil scientist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Soil erosion takes \$200,000,000 out of the pockets of the farmers every year, he estimates. Yet most of the attention given to soil conservation is in connection with the comparatively insignificant loss of plant-food elements due to cropping; the much greater loss caused by erosion is almost completely overlooked.

There is need at once for a nation-wide awakening to the evils of erosion, says Mr. Bennett. There is immediate need also for fundamental soil data relating to erosion; demonstrations far and wide of the effectiveness of properly built terraces; and need for much national education about this menacing agency of land devastation.

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NEW YORK CITY TO HAVE
LIVE POULTRY INSPECTION.

Agreements establishing a live poultry inspection service in New York City have been signed by the New York Live Poultry Commission Merchants Association, the Greater New York Live Poultry Chamber of Commerce, and the Federal Department of Agriculture. The service goes into effect November 15.

The agreement is the outcome of efforts by New York poultry interests to establish better business methods in the industry. The department was asked by the trade to make a survey of conditions in the New York market, with a view to putting into effect an inspection service under Government supervision.

The survey, made last August, indicated the practicability of the work to be financed by the trade, and in conjunction with compulsory inspection of all live poultry arriving at New York, under Board of Health regulations, the department worked out an inspection system which has been approved by the trade.

Inspectors are to be licensed by the Department of Agriculture, the poultry to be inspected for condition, and later for class, grade, and quality. Inspection certificates under the agreement are to be joint certificates of the Department of Agriculture and the two cooperating organizations.

Inspection fees are to be fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the inspection work conducted in line with the Sanitary Code of the New York City Board of Health, as well as with the laws and regulations of the States of New York and New Jersey. The agreement is to run until June 30, 1927, unless terminated at an earlier date by mutual consent. It may be renewed, however, at expiration.

ALABAMA FARM WOMEN
TO HELP COTTON SITUATION.

The farm women of Alabama have pledged themselves to do their part toward relieving the cotton situation. At a board meeting of the State Council of Home Demonstration representing 9,000 farm women members in 33 counties, held in Auburn recently the urban women were called on to help in the campaign. They stressed the idea of using more cotton wearing apparel and house furnishings, and of demanding cotton containers for foods, including chicken feed. Cotton costume contests for each city, town and village to be known as "wear-more-cotton" days.

It was further recommended that all children under seven, insofar as possible, be dressed in cotton, and that mothers in buying school dresses, specify cotton and wool. They favored cotton socks for men and boys, for children in school, for women at home, and cotton tops for silk stockings. They also asked farmers to demand cotton bags for feeds and fertilizers and that cotton bagging be used for wrapping bales of cotton.

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PROGRESS OF EDUCATIONAL STUDY OF COOPERATIVE CREAMERIES

All of the cooperative creameries in Monroe, LaCrosse, and Vernon Counties, and most of the creameries in Sauk, Juneau and Jackson Counties have been included in a detailed educational investigation of cooperative creameries in Wisconsin conducted by the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. Thus far, after four weeks of making the survey, forty-three cooperative creameries were interviewed and each co-operated most splendidly in this educational study. Information regarding organization, operation, marketing, and production and sales facts is collected from each creamery.

Upon completion of this study, the Agricultural Economics Department will suggest for universal adoption a uniform annual report for all creameries. Today there are nearly as many differently constructed annual reports as there are creameries, and it is difficult for a secretary of one creamery to make comparisons of efficiency of his creamery with another factory. For example, you read in an annual report that the average price paid for butterfat for the year is \$.456. In a neighboring creamery the report shows that \$.5046 was paid for each pound of butterfat, on the average. How is each figured out? Do both creameries analyze their accounts in the same manner? Is it true that the second creamery paid 7¢ per pound of butterfat more than the first for all butterfat purchased during the year? Does a creamery have to adjust its arithmetical processes in such a manner so as to keep the patron hood-winked for fear that he may go to a neighboring factory where the reported average price paid is so figured that it is usually a larger amount? The adoption of a uniform annual report that may be used as easily by a small creamery as by a larger one will eliminate much of the guesswork in the interpretation of creamery annual reports.

FARM BUSINESS TO BE DISCUSSED
AT MISSOURI FARMERS' WEEK.

A short course in agricultural economics is one of ten short courses offered by the College during Farmers' Week, January 17 to 21, 1927. Staff members of the College faculty and outside speakers of note will talk business with the farmers who attend.

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SOUTH DAKOTA POTATOES
OF HIGHER QUALITY.

The quality of South Dakota potatoes is getting better each year, shown by the constant increase in the fields of potatoes that are certified, according to the assistant professor of agronomy at the State College who is in charge of field inspections for certifications.

This year 342 acres out of approximately 400 passed the inspections for certification, which is 81 per cent of the acreage certification applied for. In 1923 only 69.4 per cent of the tubers were sufficiently free from diseases and blemishes to meet the requirement, and in 1924 only a little over 51 per cent of the potatoes were passed. The increase in the number of fields passed would be still more rapid, it is said, were it not for the constant raising of the standards that are to be met. These high standards which make for freedom from diseases, have given South Dakota certified potatoes prizes whenever tried, so that the demand for South Dakota seed potatoes is several times greater than the supply.

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NEW CATTLE TICK ORDER ISSUED

The release from Federal quarantine of new areas freed of cattle-fever ticks as the result of systematic dipping during the year is announced by the Federal Department of Agriculture.

The areas are in four States--Arkansas, Florida, Texas, and Virginia--and are equivalent to about 15 counties. The official act releasing the new tick-free territory from quarantine is Bureau of Animal Industry Order 300, signed November 5 by Acting Secretary of Agriculture, R. W. Dunlap. The new order becomes effective December 1.

It designates the quarantines areas in the Southern States still infested with cattle ticks and includes also the island of Porto Rico, all of which is quarantined.

A supplementary list of feeding stations shows the location of properly equipped non-infectious cattle pens within the quarantines area. Printed copies of the order will be distributed as soon as printed, to public officials, transportation companies, and others having to do with or affected by the tick situation in the South.

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A COURSE ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF TENNESSEE was given during the Summer Session of the University of Tennessee this year by C. E. Allred of the University. He reports that the course proved popular with the more mature students.

LIVESTOCK MARKETING IN VIRGINIA HELPED

Car-lot shipments of poultry and better turkey marketing facilities are being promoted by K. A. Keithly of the Virginia Division of Markets. Later he will work with the groups marketing livestock cooperatively to get more of the stock properly graded and marketed on a quality basis.

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NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURETO HAVE FINANCIAL SURVEY.

The New Jersey Department of Agriculture is conducting a study of the financial status of agriculture in the State, in cooperation with the State Bankers' Association, in the hope of bringing business men and farmers into closer relationship. The effects of credit are being studied, including an analysis of the economic purposes of credit, its place in the business of farming, the different types of credit needed for the New Jersey farmer, the adequacy of credit, and the dangers resulting from over-extension of credit.

Such questions as farm values, mortgages, tenancy and bankruptcy among farmers are being analyzed, also the work of the Federal Land Bank system and its component parts is to be explained, in order that farmers in the state may better understand its purposes and use it to their own advantage.

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HIGHER LIVING STANDARDSFOR EUROPEAN FARMERS.

Living standards of some European farmers are better than are found in certain localities in the United States, reports Dr. C. J. Galpin of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, who has just returned from a study of farm life abroad.

"The common idea that European farmers live in hovels in poverty is no longer accurate," Dr. Galpin says. "Conditions are bad in some cases, as they are in some cases in the United States, but there is a great number of farmers abroad whose living standards are comparable with what we have in this country." Dr. Galpin's observations were made on the basis of comparison with conditions thirty years ago when he made a similar study of European farm living standards. He visited 13 countries in his survey, and obtained first-hand-information of living conditions on all types of farms.

He says European farmers are becoming consumers of more and better goods. They are demanding greater economic recognition and are calling for reforms through legislation the same as farmers in this country. They are adopting cooperation, and making it secure by special efforts in education of the adult farm population. There is a large number of new and better farm houses. The farm people of Europe are determined to have more things and to live more comfortably. Farm women in some countries no longer do the heavier farm work. Public opinion prevails in those countries that agriculture gains in the long run when the farm woman does not have to do a 'woman's day's work and a man's day's work too.'

Plans have been completed at the Georgia State College of Agriculture, for holding a four-day School of Cooperative Marketing at Athens, January 25-28. The cooperative marketing associations of Georgia have joined with the college and the Federal Division of Cooperative Marketing in this undertaking. The cooperatives will furnish speakers to give practical talks on policies and practices of the marketing agencies, and will also send official representatives to attend the school. The lecture work will be done by a group of marketing specialists from the federal and state governmental agencies. As this is the first cooperative effort of the Federal Division of Cooperative Marketing under the provisions of the bill creating that division, it is planned to encourage officials from the other agricultural colleges. to send marketing men to the Georgia conference as observers.

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INTERESTING LAND DEVELOPMENT IN TEXAS:

"One of the most interesting developments that has taken place in Texas during the year is the opening-up of agriculture on the Catarina Project, between Bart and Asherton, states the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It is estimated that there are in the neighborhood of 1,000 acres of dry-land spinach being grown for the first time on this land and possibly not to exceed 150 acres under irrigation. There are also around 150 acres of irrigated onions. Most of these plantings are on land that was cleared and broken in the spring, with a view to being in condition to grow crops this winter. Besides this, there are beautiful stretches of very appreciable size being tractor-broken at the present time, but such crops as may be grown on them this winter will not enter marketing channels to any extent and will probably be turned under to bring the soil into condition for another season's cultivation.

Nearly 100 acres of citrus, mostly oranges, have just been set out in this section, but, as irrigation facilities are only partially developed, this venture may be a bit precarious. They are having to go rather deep for water, but the supply at 1,250 to 1,500 feet is plentiful, and some are getting a good flow at 850. An idea of the development may be had when it is considered that six months' sales in this project alone have totaled millions of dollars, some 37,000 acres having been sold. It is generally calculated that the cost per acre for drilling the well, placing pumping machinery and building the necessary reservoirs, runs in the neighborhood of \$75 and, with a clearing cost of between \$12 and \$20 an acre (depending on the type of brush on the land), this makes the average cost of farms in the section around \$137 to \$145 an acre. The land sells in the brush mostly for \$50 an acre."

PUBLICATIONS.

A SELECTED LIST OF REFERENCES TO LITERATURE ON FARM YOUTH issued since January, 1920, has been compiled by Margaret T. Olcott and Louise O. Bercaw of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics library. The bibliography was prepared for the use of the American Country Life Association at the Ninth National Country Life Conference, Washington, D.C., November 10 to 14, 1926. It is No. 17 in a series of agricultural economics bibliographies being prepared by the bureau.

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THE PRUNING OF YOUNG AND BEARING PEACH TREES IN THE ORCHARD is the title of Extension Bulletin 57 of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture cooperating with the Federal Department of Agriculture. The author, M.A. Blake, has prepared this bulletin at the request of county agents to meet a special need.

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THE OWNERSHIP OF TENANT FARMS IN THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES Bulletin No. 1433 by Howard A. Turner, of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics has recently been issued as companion to Department Bulletin No. 1432, already off the press. Special characteristics of the landlord-tenant problem are presented as facts not hitherto available. Copies may be had from the Federal Department of Agriculture.

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ATTITUDES AND PROBLEMS OF FARM YOUTH, is a preliminary report by E.L. Kirkpatrick, Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and C.B. Smith, Federal Extension Service. This report gives partial results of a study made in cooperation with the American Country Life Association. Information for this report was obtained from a questionnaire distributed among 4-H club members. Additional brief preliminary reports will be issued as the research progresses.

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MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 24, 1926

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library,

Attn., Miss Trolinger,

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Washington, D. C.

Vo. 6, No. 47.

STATE MARKETING OFFICIALS INVITED TO ATTEND HAY INSPECTION CONTEST.

Arrangements have been made by W. A. Wheeler, Hay, Feed, and Seed Division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, to demonstrate the bureau's hay marketing work to State marketing officials at Chicago the week of November 29.

The hay inspection contest this year at the International Livestock Show is being conducted under the supervision of the division. Twelve State leaders and their student judging teams will meet at the bureau's Chicago office the morning of November 26 to spend the day on the Chicago hay tracks and in listening to talks on the subject of Federal hay inspection. The hay inspection contest will take place Saturday, November 27.

Many of the State Marketing officials may wish to take advantage of the opportunity of a trip to the Chicago hay tracks and of having the hay marketing work explained by the bureau's hay supervisors who will be in attendance at the contest and at the International Show. Mr. Wheeler has announced that during the week of November 29 it will be possible for H. H. Whiteside, the bureau's Chicago hay supervisor, and E. O. Pollock, Kansas City supervisor, to discuss the work with various groups of marketing officials in conjunction with a demonstration of track inspection work.

The Chicago hay office of the bureau is Room 1209, City Hall Square Bldg., 139 N. Clark Street.

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INSPECTION TOUR OF CHICAGO MARKETING FACILITIES PLANNED

An inspection tour of marketing facilities in Chicago has been planned for members of the National Association of State Marketing Officials, December 1, by a committee of local organizations and the Bureau of Agriculture Economics.

Motor busses will arrive at the Congress Street entrance of the Congress Hotel at 8:15 on the morning of the first, the tour to begin at 8:30 sharp. The tour will include the Chicago Poultry Board, Chicago Mercantile Exchange, South Exchange, South Water Street market, Union Stock Yards, and the Chicago Cold Storage Warehouse.

There will be a luncheon at the Central Manufacturing District Club at 1 p.m. Tickets for the International Live Stock Show will be provided for marketing officials who may wish to attend.

SHORT COURSE IN COOPERATIVE MARKETING
TO BE GIVEN AT GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE.

A four-day short course in cooperative marketing is to be given January 25-28 at the Georgia State College of Agriculture with the cooperation of the newly created Division of Cooperative Marketing of the Department of Agriculture and cooperative associations in the State.

The short course is one of the first of its kind in the United States, the program having been designed especially for officials, directors, and employees of associations, county agents and agricultural workers, bankers, and others interested in the problems and progress of cooperative marketing.

Subjects of the course will include recent developments and present trends in cooperative marketing, the business set-up of cooperatives, financing the production and cooperative marketing of cotton, price factors, duties and responsibilities of managers and directors, problems of Georgia cane growers, cooperative marketing of peaches, inspection and standardization of Georgia watermelons, and the cooperative marketing of fruits and vegetables.

Department officials anticipate that the Georgia short course will be the first of many such schools in which the department will work closely with the colleges and associations in teaching cooperative principles and practices and in bringing about a better understanding which is so important in any plan of cooperative activity.

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FARM MACHINERY RESEARCH COUNCIL MEETS.

Some of the country's leaders in engineering as applied to the mechanical equipment of the farm met with Secretary Jardine at the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. in a two-day session last week.

Members of the conference composed the advisory council set up by Secretary Jardine last year to sponsor the department's canvass of the field of farm equipment research. The council membership, drawn from the ranks of the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers and the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, includes prominent representatives of the farm-equipment manufacturing industry and of the State Agricultural Colleges. The meeting was devoted to reviewing and giving effect to the results of the year's work carried on by Professor J. Brownlee Davidson of Iowa State College, whom the department secured to direct the survey.

The Department of Agriculture took up the project at the urgent request of a joint committee representing the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers and the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, and in recognition of the important part that mechanical equipment plays in American Agriculture. The survey was undertaken principally with the object of working out a co-ordinated program which should serve all agencies, Federal State and commercial, as a foundation for research in mechanical farm equipment.

SMALLER INCREASES IN GRAZING FEES RECOMMENDED.

Somewhat smaller increases in grazing fees in the national forests than those heretofore proposed have been recommended by Dan. D. Casement, livestock grower of Colorado Springs, appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to make an impartial review of the subject, in a report to the Secretary. It is announced that a final conference with stockmen will be held by the Secretary in Salt Lake City the latter part of January.

Many stockmen have opposed the principle of valuing range lands in the national forests by the same commercial standards prevailing in the case of State and private pastures. Differing viewpoints on the question led to an investigation of the national forests last year by the Senate Committee on Public Lands; and various bills have been before Congress seeking both to settle what the range charges should be, and to give the livestock industry more clearly defined right to the use of the forage in national forests.

The Casement report sustains the method of appraising national forest ranges on commercial principles similar to those controlling the value of private range lands, but it is recommended that the new grazing fees be somewhat lower than those originally proposed by the Forest Service and that, in consideration of the general economic condition of the livestock industry, they be put into effect on a graduated scale extending over the period from 1927 to 1930.

The 640 acres grazing homestead law is scored as having been of no benefit to the homesteader and of immense harm to the grazing industry through breaking up the grazing ranges and even serving for the use of blackmail. The national forest homestead act likewise is criticized as having been of little use to settlers and as an obstacle to national forest range administration.

W. B. Greeley, chief of the Forest Service, commenting on the Casement report declares that "it paves the way for a quick adjustment of a complicated question with fairness to the user of forest and range and the public interests involved. After thorough consideration and a detailed rechecking of our range appraisals, I have recommended the acceptance of Mr. Casement's proposals in establishing the new schedule of grazing fees. Secretary Jardine, however, will not take final action until he has conferred with representatives of the stock industry. Such a conference will be held the latter part of January at Salt Lake City.

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SPECIAL REPORTS ON CHRISTMAS TREES.

At the request of the Director of Extension Work, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., a mail report is to be furnished him each Friday until Christmas, by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, covering arrivals and prices of Christmas trees in Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Pittsburgh. The reports are to be mailed direct to Vermont by the bureau's local representative, the information to appear in mimeographed bulletins.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING OF EGGS AND POULTRY.

About 70 farmers' associations in the United States, with approximately 50,000 members, are engaged exclusively in the cooperative marketing of eggs or poultry or both, the newly created Division of Cooperative Marketing in the Department of Agriculture has learned in a survey of the situation.

The egg and poultry associations are located in 18 States, practically all of them having been developed since 1913, and most of them since 1921. Forty-eight associations handled 2,566,515 cases of eggs last year at \$26,529, 218. Live poultry was handled by 34 associations which sold more than 12,000, 000 pounds for \$3,000,000.

It is expected that the reports for 1926 will show a large increase in cooperative marketing of poultry, as a number of the associations are increasing their facilities for feeding fattening and dressing poultry.

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COOPERATIVE BUYING IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Ten county farm warehouses in West Virginia are transacting business amounting to over \$500,000 a year, according to a recent survey by the department of farm economics of the West Virginia University.

The warehouses, promoted by county farm bureaus, are in the nature of supply stores, purchasing feed, flour, fertilizer, salt, lime, etc., for farmers. One warehouse association handled 110 cars of supplies during a single business year; another handled 87 cars, and the least active association, 15 cars. The value of the supplies sold per association varied from \$12,000 for an eight-month period to \$112,000 for a full year.

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OHIO HOLDING FIVE COOPERATIVE INSTITUTES.

Plans for a series of cooperative institutes, similar to those held in the early spring, have been made by the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. A program covering two days has been arranged and will be repeated in each of five cities, beginning November 16 and concluding December 3.

Among the subjects on the program are general fundamentals and economic principles underlying organization of cooperatives, the cooperative as a business machine, responsibilities of cooperative management and operation.

The second afternoon is to be devoted to commodity discussion, including livestock marketing, dairy marketing, and fruit and vegetable marketing. Specialists from the Ohio State University have prominent parts in the program.

INTERNATIONAL USE OF AMERICAN
TOBACCO TYPES IS INDICATED

International use of type classifications of American tobacco as developed by the Department of Agriculture is indicated by requests being received by the department from foreign tobacco importers for copies of the classifications.

Canadian officials have indicated to the department a desire to develop tobacco classifications along the lines of the American system. A movement is under way for similar action on the part of South American countries.

The department has divided American grown tobacco into 6 classes which include Flue-cured, Fire-cured, Air-cured, Cigar Filler, Cigar Binder, and Cigar Wrapper tobacco. Each class is subdivided into from 4 to 6 types, which in turn are subdivided into grades.

Department officials believe that international use of the classifications will stimulate foreign trade in American tobacco which already is one of the leading export crops of the United States. Trading practices have been simplified greatly by the use of the system in this country where it has been adopted by tobacco cooperatives and some tobacco organizations.

Kentucky, the leading tobacco producing State in the country, has officially adopted the type classifications for the purpose of reports on the sale of leaf tobacco.

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LOUISIANA COMMUNITY WORK DEEMED SUCCESSFUL.

An enthusiastic reports on the effectiveness of community work programs in Louisiana has been recieved from Miss Mary Mims, State Community Worker, attached to the Louisiana State College.

The community work in Louisiana began March 10, 1925. Our first thought, Miss Mims says, was to organize forty communities throughout the state. There now are 75 organized communities, each of which selects a program in agricultural economics, educational, social welfare, and civic activities as a year's work. Thirty-eight communities have adopted the slogan: "We shall, as a community, fill our barns this year".

The representative of one community told Miss Mims recently that "this is the first time in over thirty years that we as a community are not having to buy one bit of feed stuff this year. When we began cooperating as a people in our community we found then the real worth of our county agricultural agent. He taught us how to fill our barns, and now we need him to teach us how to build larger barns."

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SOUTH DAKOTA'S ANNUAL EXTENSION CONFERENCE will be hold at South Dakota State College December 13. The Wisconsin State Conference was held October 26-30.

COLORADO MARKETS BUREAUREPORTS SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

Cooperation is paying dividends this year in Colorado, reports B. O. Aylesworth, Director of Markets, Denver, Colo., in a review of activities since April, 1925.

Despite the handicap of an 80 cent dollar, Mr. Aylesworth says, and the discouragement of market prices which however dangerously near the cost of production, the farmers of the state are richer this fall for having invested their united efforts towards a common goal.

The biggest cooperative dividend of the year, according to the report, is the two million dollars annual saving which was affected when the farmers won their fight against the freight rate increase. Second only to this achievement have been the encouraging strides made in the direction of successful cooperative marketing, as evidenced in the progress of the Colorado Bean Growers' association, the South Park Hay Growers' association, and numerous of the other marketing associations.

Through the Colorado Federation of Organizations, the farmers of the state worked with the state director of markets office, the state attorney general's office and the agriculture and state college in defeating the attempts of the railroad company to increase freight rates.

The Colorado Bean Growers' Association is reported as one of the most promising organizations of the state. Brought into being after two successful attempts to form a bean pool, the pinto association was incorporated in 1925. During its first year of operation the pool handled only a small amount of the crop, but the returns to the growers on the initial pool year were so satisfactory that an enormous impetus has been given the new association.

This year the bean association is handling a volume of the crop many hundred per cent in excess of last year's total. In many of the bean growing sections of the state the 1926 pintos are almost entirely in the hands of the cooperative. Gradually the territory covered by the association is being extended, and within the past few weeks over 50 western slope growers in the Fruita, Loma and Mack districts have joined the pool.

The first hay cooperative in the state was formed recently in the South Park district. The organization, by its inception, was able to boost hay prices in South Park \$2 per ton. Because of the exceptional nutritive value and the relatively small production of high altitude hay, the growers are able to dominate the market through their organization in much the manner of the pinto bean growers.

Considerable progress has been made during the past year, says the report, in the formation of lamb feeders' local associations. The Colorado Potato Growers' Exchange has added a number of new locals. The Colorado Wheat Growers' Association is said to be on the way to a stronger position than ever during the coming year.

The Colorado Director of Markets' office is encouraging in every way possible the sound and healthy development of cooperative activity in the State. It is charged with protecting the interests of the farm commodity buyers and the general public, and acts as a contact point where arbitration may be instituted on any matters effecting the marketing of agricultural products.

The Colorado Federation of Farm Organizations is reported to be instituting a campaign to ask of the next state legislature a larger appropriation for the office of Director of Markets. If the increase is secured, much additional work can be done over the state in assisting the organization of cooperative marketing associations and in building up associations which already have been established. Our best efforts, says Mr. Aylesworth, should be utilized in assuring the permanent success and growth of the 15 cooperatives which are now functioning in Colorado.

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TWO-WEEKS COURSE AT CORNELL
DEALS WITH DAIRY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

A special two-weeks training course in which students will be taught how to use a Babcock testing machine, how to compute dairy rations, how to use a herd book, and general herd management, is to be given by the dairy and animal husbandry departments at the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N.Y., beginning January 17 next.

The course is the result of increased demand for dairy improvement association milk testers. Now there are 35 such associations in the state which use qualified testers, and several more are to be started as soon as suitable men are found to run them. Students in the course will not be given any special examinations, but those who do well will be eligible for recommendation by the college as testers for dairy improvement associations. The only charge for the course is a \$5 laboratory fee.

Details may be obtained by writing the Secretary of the College of Agriculture or G. W. Tailby, Jr., Ithaca, N. Y.

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NEW RECORD SET IN HAWAIIAN FOURTH
ANNUAL EGG LAYING CONTEST.

An average record per hen higher than in any previous contest was set at the Fourth Annual Hawaii Egg Laying Contest which closed October 26. The highest pen record did not equal the best record of previous years, but the average of all the birds was better.

The winning pen of five S. C. White Leghorn pullets had a record of 1245 eggs for the year. The highest individual performance was 286 eggs laid by one S. C. White Leghorn, with two others of the same breed close behind this mark, one with 284 and another 276 eggs for the year.

The Fifth Annual Contest began November 1, with two units running concurrently, one at the University of Hawaii, and the other on Maui. This the first time the Maui unit has been operated and a very good showing is expected there.

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U. S. STANDARD GRADES FOR TOBACCO have been used by the Dark Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association since the organization of the Association four years ago. The Association signed a contract recently to furnish the Portuguese Government with dark tobacco, the contract having been obtained by W. M. Fallon, formerly with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

PUBLICATIONS

FACTORS AFFECTING THE PRICE OF HOGS is the title of Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 1440 by G. C. Haas and Mordecai Ezekiel, agricultural economists, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, just off the press.

The bulletin describe ways in which farmers adjust operations in hog prices, previous studies of hog prices, the market where the price is made, and analyses specific factors affecting price, the causes of the variations in the hog supply, and factors indicating subsequent changes in hog prices.

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"A LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ON FARMERS' COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS" has been prepared by the Division of Cooperative Marketing, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The publications listed are arranged by groups under Selected Bulletins Issued by the Division of Cooperative Marketing, Other Bulletins Relating to Cooperative Organization, Preliminary Reports (Mimeographed), Addresses (Mimeographed), Miscellaneous Publications (Mimeographed), and Biweekly Circular (Mimeographed).

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THE "LIST OF FARMERS' BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS" issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in 1923 has been revised under date of June, 1926. The revised list is in sixteen sections and contains names and addresses of about 10,000 active organizations, grouped according to principal commodities handled and states in which located. Key letters show kinds of produce sold and kinds of commodities purchased by the various organizations.

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HOW TO PREPARE AND DISPLAY EXTENSION EXHIBITS, is the title of Department of Agriculture Circular 385, just off the press. The circular, by H. W. Gilbertson, Office of Cooperative Extension Work, discusses the importance and purpose of extension exhibits, factors in exhibit planning, and technique of planning and building exhibits. The circular goes into the realm of window displays, pageants and floats, and competitive fair exhibits.

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BOYS' AND GIRLS' 4-H CLUB WORK is the title of Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Circular No. 77, just off the press. The circular, by C. B. Smith, Office of Cooperative Extension Work, discusses the object of club work, what club work is, what club work does, the club problem, and a national 4-H club program.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 1, 1926

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library,

Attn., Miss Trolinger,

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Washington, D. C.

Vol. 6, No. 48.

ANNUAL MEETING OF NATIONAL

ASSOCIATION OF MARKETING OFFICIALS.

The eighth annual session of the National Association of Marketing Officials at Chicago this week opened Monday with representatives of 25 states present. The group included state and federal officials, college and extension workers in marketing and related lines. Each succeeding meeting has seen a broader representation of each of these groups.

Willard A. Munson, President of the Association, who has left marketing work to become Director of Extension in Massachusetts sent a letter in which he said:

"Our work on marketing began with a statewide viewpoint but has broadened until now we look upon marketing from a world wide standpoint. The Association has grown as the work in marketing has expanded."

Porter R. Taylor of Pennsylvania was chosen chairman of the meeting in the absence of the president.

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EXCERPTS FROM PRINCIPAL SPEECHES.

The following excerpts are taken from the principal addresses and discussions at the Chicago meeting of marketing officials:

World Production vs. American Production of Agricultural Products by Dr. O.C. Stine, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Practically every farmer in the United States is directly affected by the competition of producers in foreign countries. About 90 per cent of the products our farmers market is thus directly affected by foreign production, either in foreign markets to which we export some part of our product or into the domestic markets into which we import some part of what we consume. In all such cases the prices of our products are determined in part by the volume and quality of the foreign production.

"The share of the United States in the world's production is an important factor in determining the relation of our producers to their markets and their competitors. In the past four years, 1923-25, of the principal crops of the world, exclusive of Russia and China, the United States has produced: corn 68 per cent; cotton 61 per cent; tobacco 46 per cent; oats 37 per cent, and wheat 24 per cent. Of the productive livestock of the world, outside of China and Russia, the United States has approximately 40 per cent of the hogs, 13 per cent of the cattle, and 8 per cent of the sheep.

"Our shares in the world's production of corn, cotton, tobacco, oats

and pork products are so large that we may expect them to be important factors in the world market for these products. Even though we produce only a little more than a third of the world's oat crop, the production of the United States dominates our markets.

"The relation of domestic production to domestic consumption is also an important factor in the relation of our producers to the world markets. An export surplus makes them dependent to some extent at least upon foreign demand and subjects their products to the effects of import duties and other restrictions imposed by foreign governments.

"The commodities of which we normally export some part constitute more than half of our total production. Our greatest export crop is cotton of which we sell about 50 per cent, sometimes a great deal more and sometimes less, in foreign markets. In the past four years we have annually exported 53 per cent of our cotton; rye 48 per cent; tobacco 33 per cent; rice 14 per cent; wheat 21 per cent, and lard 34 per cent.

"The chief significance of an export, however, is not to be measured directly by the percentage of the total volume exported. As long as we export any part of a product, that part determines the relation of our domestic markets to the foreign markets for all of the product that our producers have for sale at home as well as abroad.

"About one-third of our total production meets the products of foreign competitors in our own markets. Our relations to the world production and to foreign markets are continually shifting. Foreign competition is increasing in many lines, while an increasing industrialization of the United States is tending to place this country more and more upon an import basis.

"Production in the tropics of vegetable oils, which we do not produce is increasing and competes everywhere with our lard, butter and cotton seed oil. Europe exclusive of Russia has nearly recovered pre-war production, while Canada, Argentina, New Zealand and Australia continue to increase the production of the same commodities which we produce, and a possible complete recovery of Russia hangs over our head as a threat to check any significant rise in the world market prices of many of our products.

"The probable developments in world production must be considered therefore in developing our agricultural program for the future."

Routes and Rates to World Markets was discussed by two speakers, Walter Parker of New York spoke in favor of a national program of inland waterway development as a means of reducing costs of shipping farm products from the middle west to the sea. Ex-Governor W. P. Harding of Iowa spoke for the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence route to the sea and urged support of the proposed development of this route which he said would bring the ocean to the Great Lakes and greatly reduce the freight cost of middle west products to Europe.

Lowering City Distribution Cost for Farm Products,
by W. P. Hedden, of the Port of New York Authority.

"The producing territory serving the New York Market has steadily spread out further and further during the last 40 years. At the present time we draw our supply of fresh fruits and vegetables an average of 1,500 miles; our supply of butter, cheese, eggs and poultry an average of 1,000 miles; and even our fluid milk a distance of 200 miles. Despite the propaganda for home production

and the improvement in highway facilities, it is extremely doubtful whether there will be any radical reduction in the actual distance over which the perishable foodstuffs are hauled into the New York Metropolitan area.

"The cost of city distribution may be classified into three groups: the cost of physical handling, such as loading and cartage; the loss through spoilage or deterioration, and the cost of service furnished to the consumers in providing a wide variety of commodities, making many small sales and extending credit and delivery service. While certain economies are possible of realization through more direct routing of perishables to centers of consumption, and through the improvement in facilities which will reduce delay and wasted effort, it must be remembered that all of the cartage in connection with terminal operations constitutes less than 10 per cent of the retail cost of the food.

"The loss through spoilage and deterioration is one of the important elements in marketing of perishable foodstuffs, and must be attacked by the producer and consumer as well as the transportation agencies and dealers."

A Standard Breeding Plan for the Poultry Industry of the United States,
by Dr. M.A. Juil, U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

"Adoption of a standard breeding plan should ultimately make poultry production more efficient, thereby making poultry raising more profitable, and improve the quality of products supplied to consumers. The plan includes accreditation, certification, and record of performance.

"Accreditation is principally concerned with the proper sanitation of poultry breeding plants and hatcheries, the rigid culling of breeding flocks on the basis of constitutional vigor, standard and production qualities, the rigid selection of hatching eggs and of chicks produced in hatcheries, and the official state inspection of breeding plants and hatcheries.

"Certification provides for the official state recognition of accredited breeding flocks, the males of which are the progeny of dams with established records of 200 or more eggs.

"Record of Performance provides for the official state recognition of production records of 200 eggs or more by individual females in certified flocks. Records established on the breeder's premises under official state supervision are known as Home R. O. P. and records established at officially-conducted egg laying contests are known as Contest R.O.P., the latter also having provision made for the official state recognition of production records of 180 or more eggs during second or latter years under official state supervision. In the case of both Home and Contest R.O.P. the eggs must attain certain minimum weights and in the case of both eggs and chicks produced the dam or males used must have produced a certain minimum number of eggs.

"Each of these stages is sub-divided into two grades, the second grade providing for the eradication of bacillary white diarrhea from the breeding flocks. Such flocks, the eggs they produce, the chicks hatched from such eggs, and hatcheries producing such chicks only, are officially recognized as B.W.D. Accredited, B.W.D. Certified, and B.W.D. Record of Performance, as the case may be, only after the flocks have passed two successive non-reacting tests at intervals of at least six months. Also, individual birds introduced into "B.W.D."

flocks shall be from other "B.W.D." flocks or the individual bird shall have passed two successive non-reacting tests at least twelve weeks apart.

General Regulations

"1. Flocks, eggs, chicks, and hatcheries shall be subject to inspection by properly constituted state authority.

"2. All inspectors shall be authorized by a responsible state agency and shall be required to take an approved course of training.

"3. All eggs used in any stage of this plan shall be uniform in size, shape, and color, sound in shell, and shall be free from tints in the case of all white egg laying varieties.

"4. All chicks shall be normal and representative of the breed and variety and at hatching time shall weigh at least 8 pounds net per 100 chicks.

"5. In the disinfection of poultry houses and incubators, Federal Government "permitted" disinfectants only shall be used. A list of these permitted disinfectants, which may be added to from time to time, is appended to the uniform plan.

"6. In all cases testing for bacillary white diarrhea shall be done by parties designated by the proper state authority.

"7. Proof copy of all advertising must be approved by properly constituted state authority."

(Excerpts from other addresses will be published in Dec. 8 issue)

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EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE REVISED.

A fourth revision of the quarantine on account of the European corn borer, made necessary by the spread of the pest into new territory, has been signed by C. F. Marvin, Acting Secretary of Agriculture. The quarantine has been extended to Indiana and West Virginia, and three amendments have been made in the regulations.

The revised quarantine requires the inspection and certification of shelled corn and seed of broomcorn, products hitherto exempted from the requirements. Provision is made also for the disinfection, as a condition of interstate movement, of any restricted article found to be infested with the European corn borer when, in the opinion of the inspector, such disinfection or treatment will eliminate all risk of transmission of infestation.

The European corn borer now exists in States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and West Virginia.

Regulations require that articles enumerated in notice of Quarantine No. 43 shall not be allowed interstate movement to any point outside the quarantined areas unless these articles have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture inspectors and certified as free from the corn borer. Disinfection or treatment may be authorized by the inspector as a condition for interstate movement if such treatment will eliminate all risk of infestation.

New regulations provide for the inspection of restricted plants and plant products at shipping point or destination or in transit and specify penalties for violation.

CLEMSON COLLEGE COMPLETES FIVE
YEAR ECONOMICS RESEARCH STUDY.

A five years economic research study of agriculture in Anderson County, South Carolina, recently completed by the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station and the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics is expected to result in a better adjustment of agriculture in that and similar areas of the state.

The investigation covers the five years, 1914, 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925. There were 333 farms included in the survey in 1922, 144 farms in 1923, 153 farms in 1924, and 96 farms in 1925. A study of 112 farms made in 1914 by the Office of Farm Management of the United States Department of Agriculture is also used as evidence in reaching conclusions.

Results of the study have been published by the Experiment Station as Experiment Station Bulletin 230, entitled "Farming for Profits", by Ward C. Jensen, acting head of agricultural economics at Clemson College. The Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics assisted in financing the work and helped in making interpretations.

The bulletin has six divisions: introduction, the agriculture of the Anderson area, what determines financial success, efficient production of cotton, recommendations, and appendix. It works out in detail the economic place of crops and livestock, a question long discussed, for the Upper Piedmont region, from the long time standpoint, considering both production and markets.

The lines of evidence used in the study are historical analysis, multiple correlation, best-average-poorest farm comparisons, and enterprise requirements and costs. Economic farm plans are developed, and diminishing returns are worked out in production. Cotton, corn, oats, wheat, rye, hay, soybeans, alfalfa, sorghum, cows, hogs, chickens, and other farm products are considered.

Bulletin 230 supplements Experiment Station Bulletin 221 which interpreted the 1922 results. It verifies also the conclusions reached by A. G. Smith, formerly economist with the Office of Farm Management, Washington, who made a study of 112 farms in the Anderson area in 1914, the results of which are published in United States Department Bulletin 651.

The present bulletin forms largely a basis for a study of the Greenville area, South Carolina, which the Division of Agricultural Economics at Clemson College will have available soon as Experiment Station Bulletin 232. The interpretations of the five years of results in the Anderson area are accepted also for the Greenville area which is very similar. The Greenville bulletin will give tentative results, based on one year's figures, on poultry, dairy, truck and fruit farms which supply the growing city of Greenville with food products.

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GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT DATE CHANGED.

Publication of the final general crop report of the Department of Agriculture has been postponed from December 18 to December 20 at 4 p.m., upon authorization of Secretary Jardine.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB CAMP
IN WASHINGTON NEXT JUNE.

A National farm boys' and girls' club camp, representative of the 600,000 or more members of clubs conducted by the cooperative extension services of the Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges is to be held in Washington, D.C., June 16-22, 1927.

Each State, according to the plans for the National camp, may select two boys and two girls as representative club members to attend, making a total of nearly 200 young people who will come to Washington for the occasion. The delegates will be accompanied by a member of their State agricultural extension service in charge of club work in the State.

The object of the camp is to provide an opportunity for a country-wide discussion of the problems met in carrying on extension work in agriculture and home economics, and of ways by which the work may be expended to make it possible for a larger portion of the 11,000,000 or more rural young people to have an opportunity to participate in club work.

A seven-day program has been outlined. Each morning, following the customary camp exercises of flag raising, setting-up exercises and a swim, there will be addresses in the assembly hall of the New National Museum by persons prominent in governmental affairs on matters of national interest. There will be both junior and adult conferences and joint meetings of the groups on questions presented by members of the camp.

There will be educational trips about Washington to enable the boys and girls to become better acquainted with the organization of the Government and the work of its various branches. Evening programs include a National 4-H radio night, a concert by the U.S. Marine Band, a candlelighting ceremony and council circle conducted by the club members, and a banquet. It is expected that it will be possible for both junior and adult club leaders to camp on the grounds of the Department of Agriculture.

Need for a camp of this character has been felt for some time by those engaged in extension work with farm young people, and was requested by the extension section of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges at its 1925 meeting. Club members in several States already have adopted plans to provide money for sending their representatives to the camp and in a number of other States consideration is being given methods of financing the expedition.

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FEDERAL STANDARDS ESTABLISHED FOR
ADDITIONAL TRUCK CROPS.

United States standards for bunched turnips, bunched carrots, bunched beets, and for lettuce have just been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Specifications for the grades may be obtained by writing the bureau at Washington, D.C.

ILLINOIS BANKERS TOLD THAT FRUIT
MARKETING COSTS ARE EXCESSIVE.

Fixed marketing charges and the margins of retailers now are so great that in years of a heavy fruit crop the grower receives such a low price that his total income from the large crop is likely to be less than from a small crop, Dr. J. W. Lloyd, chief of olericulture at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, told Illinois bankers at the recent bankers' agricultural short course held at the college.

Remedies for the situation recommended by Dr. Lloyd are that freight rates be made subject to change from year to year depending upon the volume of the fruit crop, that retailers handle large volumes of fruit on a small margin per unit, and that cartage charges for hauling fruit from the car track to the store of the wholesale dealer be reduced.

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INTERNATIONAL MEETING OF SOIL
SCIENTISTS TO BE HELD AT WASHINGTON.

The First International Soil Science Congress is to be held at Washington, D.C. the early part of next June, called by the International Society of Soil Science. The membership of the Society is representative of 40 countries.

The purpose of the meeting is to go into the question of the total amount of cultivable land in the world, and related questions, which can be answered only through international study and discussion of soil problems from a world viewpoint. The congress will seek to bring out more accurate information about the soils of the world which will lead to uniformity in the interpretation of soil and crop relations, and more accurate knowledge of the potential food-producing areas of the earth.

The United States is represented by 155 members in the Society.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMERS TO HOLD
MARKETING CONFERENCE AT BOSTON.

The first New England Farm Marketing Conference is to be held at Boston, December 9-10. The purpose of the conference is to promote uniform action among the New England states and New England producers of farm commodities directed toward the standardization of quality products of New England farms.

Commissioners of Agriculture in the various states are working with groups of producers in the preparation of recommendations to be submitted to the conference, special committees of producers of poultry and other farm commodities having been organized in the several states.

FEDERAL STANDARDS FOR CITRUS FRUITS (FLORIDA) 1926 have been announced by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Specifications may be obtained from the bureau, at Washington, D.C.

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PUBLICATIONS.

MARKETING WESTERN NEW YORK APPLES, season 1925-26, is the title of a mimeographed pamphlet prepared by A.H. Fragh and issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with the New York State Department of Farms and Markets. The pamphlet reviews marketing conditions, and contains statistics on apple production, weekly carlot shipments, shipping point prices, prices of New York State apples on British markets, weekly summaries of apple exports from the United States and Canada, cold storage holdings, and freight rates on Northern apples.

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MARKETING COLORADO APPLES, season 1925, is the title of a mimeographed pamphlet prepared by J. D. Evers and issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with the Extension Service of the Colorado Agricultural College. The pamphlet contains reviews of the season and of f.o.b. prices, and gives statistics on carlot shipments and unloads in the principal markets.

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MARKETING TEXAS SPINACH, season 1925-26, is the title of a mimeographed pamphlet prepared by J. Austen Hunter, and issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with the Texas Department of Agriculture, and Chamber of Commerce at San Antonio, Texas. The bulletin contains a discussion of the Texas spinach production and marketing situation, and statistics on weekly shipping point markets, carlot shipments, receipts and price ranges.

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COOPERATIVE BUYING AND SELLING AMONG FARMERS has just been published by the Pennsylvania State Bureau of Markets, Harrisburg, Pa. The bulletin, prepared by H.A. Hanemann, discusses the opportunities in Pennsylvania for local marketing organizations composed of growers near the markets.

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COOPERATIVE BUYING AND SELLING AMONG FARMERS is the title of General Bulletin No. 429 issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa. The bulletin, by H. Andrew Hanemann, Bureau of Markets, discusses the growth of cooperative effort, the accomplishments of cooperatives in Pennsylvania, how these accomplishments were achieved, and opportunities for cooperatives in the State.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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Attn., Miss Trolinger, Vol. 6, No. 49.

4 K Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL MARKETING OFFICIALS

COMPLETE SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

The National Association of Marketing Officials closed its 8th annual session at Chicago with the business session at which the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

Pres. - L. M. Rhodes, Jacksonville, Fla.; Vice Pres. - H. D. Phillips, Albany, N. Y.; Sec'y. Treas. - Paul L. Miller, Ames, Ia. Members of Executive Committee: - Lloyd S. Tenny, Washington, D. C., F. B. Bomberger, College Park, Md.

The official reports showed the organization to be in a sound condition with a well paid up membership, indicating sustained interest in its work. A printed report of the proceedings of the annual session will be issued as in the past, and will include most of the Addresses in detail, Reports of Committee, and other information of interest to the members.

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TOUR OF CHICAGO MARKETS

HELPFUL FEATURE OF MEETING.

On Wednesday a tour of inspection of some of Chicago's marketing facilities was made under the direction of a committee of a number of Chicago marketing agencies, of which Harrison Jones, Secretary of the National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association was Chairman. Chicago representatives of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics cooperated in arranging the trip. Starting in special busses at 8:30 A. M., the delegates were taken to the Chicago Poultry Board at the Fulton Street market; to the poultry unloading platform at that market; to the Chicago Mercantile Exchange; to the new railroad fruit terminal; to the new South Water Street fruit and produce market, and then the delegates were tendered a luncheon at the Central Manufacturing District Club. At each of these markets methods of operation were explained by representatives of the trade. In the afternoon the officials visited packing plants of Swift, Armour and Wilson at the Union Stock Yards, and later inspected the plant of Chicago Cold Storage Warehouse Company. This tour of Chicago's marketing facilities was pronounced one of the most instructive features of the meeting.

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JOINT MEETING WITH COMMISSIONERS, SECRETARIES, AND DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE.

The Tuesday Session, dealing with cooperation in agriculture was a joint meeting with the association of commissioners, secretaries, and departments of agriculture, and a joint banquet was held of the two organizations. At this meeting Dean Mann of Cornell University described Agricultural Education in Europe. Mr. William Hirth of the Missouri Farmers' Cooperative Association, described Farm Relief, and Ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, briefly reviewed the Agricultural Situation.

CHAIN STORE DISTRIBUTION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLESBY HARVEY BAUM, NEW YORK

The experience of the A. and P. Chain Stores in the handling of fruits and vegetables during the past two years was reviewed by Mr. Baum. He pointed out that 15,800 stores handled more than \$60,000,000. worth of fruits and vegetables annually, or about 55,000 cars. The experience of this line of chain stores indicates steady growth in the handling of perishables. He emphasized the need of carefully standardized products, and stated that farmers or farm organizations who wished to sell to chain store buyers must strictly standardize their goods and pack it in packages suitable for chain store distribution. One problem has been to secure products in smaller packages, so that there is not excessive loss when they are handled by chain stores with small trade. He described how spinach was now packed for them in baskets rather than barrels. Cabbage is put up in small crates and potatoes must meet certain rigid requirements before these stores can handle them. He emphasized the advantages of special sales when arranged through chain stores; citing instances where 150 cars of peaches were sold through special sales in one week in New York, and a potato special in the same city moved 500 cars in one week.

To handle its purchasing, this company has set up its own purchasing agency, which cooperates with the producers in securing the product in proper sized packages and of satisfactory standard. In distributing perishables from receiving points in large cities to retail stores, a saving has been effected by establishing a number of unloading points in various sections of a city from which shipments are made by motor truck direct to the stores. He emphasized the importance of standardization in marketing work and stated that his company was heartily in accord with the efforts being made to promote closer enforcement of standards in marketing of perishables.

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MEMBERSHIP ATTITUDES AND RELATIONSBY R. F. LEWIS, NEW YORK.

"The problem of having the right attitude and relation from members toward their organization is a problem of enlightenment, education, and systematic instruction. It is imperative that the members have full confidence and undiluted faith in the honesty and integrity of their managers. This faith must be predicated upon a working knowledge of the problems being handled and sufficient facts and figures to satisfy the minds of the members. Members must be a living, vital part of the organization; must be made to feel a personal responsibility.

"The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association of New York State has experienced about every form of membership problem that usually falls to a cooperative management to solve. The best solution is knowledge and enlightenment, so the League keeps constantly in the field a force of men who are endeavoring to keep the membership enlightened upon all phases of activity of the Association and constantly try to instill in the membership mind a clear, broad and comprehensive conception of the economic principles involved in marketing and their responsibility in relation to it."

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WHAT STATE MARKETING AGENCIES HAVE ACCOMPLISHED IN TEN YEARSBY P. R. TAYLOR, PENNSYLVANIA.

The first recognition of the problem of marketing as one involving the public interest was taken in 1913 with the establishment of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization in the United States Department of Agriculture. Subsequently it has been in turn the Bureau of Markets, the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, steadily increasing in size and scope of work.

The first definite authorization of marketing work by any of the states seems to have been in New York in 1914, followed by California in 1915 and Virginia in 1916. By 1917, many states had taken similar action.

The state agencies began activity in a variety of different projects, quite largely following the inclinations and ideas of those who were in charge. While it is impossible to list all of these activities, among them might be named the development of auction sales of farm products, the establishment of cooperative agencies, direct participation by the state agency in the marketing of farm products, and similar subjects. Although quite different from the programs of the present, these early steps must be looked on as a sincere effort to be of assistance in the marketing of farm products. In some states the work was gradually modified into its present form, but in a number of instances the early efforts have quite seriously retarded activity in subsequent years. In any consideration of this question, however, we must bear in mind that the war conditions of 1917 and 1918 were abnormal and therefore brought the state agencies and the Federal Bureau into lines of activity which would not have been considered under normal conditions.

The rapid expansion of the Federal Bureau during the war and the drastic reduction of its activities in 1919 had shown the value of certain lines of activity in the distribution of farm products. Some of these were distinctly the function of state agencies and were absorbed by such state agencies. The place of others became disputed questions between the state and federal organizations, frequently with considerable justification on each side.

Fortunately, this difference of opinion resulted in a conference at Chicago in November, 1919, at which time a call for a meeting of state marketing agencies at New York in February, 1920, was issued. At this latter meeting, the National Association of State Marketing Officials was organized and committees were named on a number of important subjects. Reports on most of this work were presented to the next meeting of the association which was held in Chicago. On November 30, 1920, just six years ago today, the association adopted "an outline of a constructive program of activities, the energetic prosecution of which was believed to be essential to the more efficient and economical distribution of food-stuffs in this country". The soundness of this program is so evident at the present time. x-x-x-x.

When the first state marketing agencies were established, there was considerable discussion as to the place which such public agencies should take in the handling of farm products. In a number of cases, they actually entered the field of commercial distribution. Today we hear little along this line as it seems to be generally accepted that farmers must work out their own marketing problems through their own cooperative organizations. While the promotion period is definitely passed, the even more important task of establishing stable and efficient cooperative organizations is one which we will continue to face for some time to come. x-x-x-x.

This is equally true with relation to the question of securing competent, trained employees if questions of political expediency are allowed to affect the work of the market bureau. There are so many openings in both the commercial and cooperative field for men who have shown ability in state marketing work that the financial and political phases of the work must be handled carefully if qualified and experienced employees are to be held for any reasonable length of time. x-x-x-x.

One of the pressing questions in state marketing work six years ago was that of working out satisfactory relations with the Federal Bureau of Markets. Without exaggeration, I believe that it can be said today that this problem has been largely solved and that the principles for handling future questions have been worked out.

As the best proof for this statement, it may be of interest to you to know that there are agreements between the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and state agencies covering the following lines of activities, (There being approximately 30 marketing agencies)

Market News.....	25 states
Crop Estimates.....	32 states
Fruit & Vegetable Shipping Point Inspection.	35 states
Hay, Broomcorn, Soybean or Bean Inspection..	21 states
Federal-State Warehouse Inspection.....	4 states
Dairy and Poultry Products Inspection.....	6 states
Tobacco Grading and Marketing.....	2 states

Such extensive cooperation should be sufficient evidence that the problem of joint relations is being solved in a practical manner.

In various parts of the country, especially in the eastern states, it has become frequently necessary for the state agencies to join in rendering service and in handling problems which concern two or more states, although not of sufficient importance to be construed as a proper field for Federal activity. This method can be suggested to others as an effective means of meeting situations of a similar character.

In closing it can be briefly summarized that the activities of public agencies with relation to marketing, can be classified in one of the following groups: service work, regulatory work, research, and education. In the first group should be placed most of the development of the past ten years. The second groups includes a smaller number of projects which, however, are of importance and value. While relatively little has been done in the field of research up to the present time, this will become of greater importance in the future whether handled directly by the market bureau or in cooperation with the experiment station. There

never has been a time when the need for more facts was more widely accepted. The fourth and last group, that of education, is one which is the major line of activity of both the college and the extension forces. It must be recognized however, that marketing agencies cannot automatically discontinue all educational work or investigational work in the carrying out of programs of service or regulatory work. Proper coordination and cooperation will easily turn what may be a very troublesome and serious problem into a method for securing the best results with the maximum of efficiency and economy.

The state marketing agency has come to stay. During the past ten years, especially the latter half, it has shown what can be accomplished through concentration of its efforts on a limited program of work in a rather restricted territory.

Many people believe that the marketing problem is a single problem and that a single solution will automatically remedy all of the present defects in our marketing machinery. All of the experience to date indicates that the supposedly single problem actually consists of thousands of smaller problems, more or less related to each other but shifting constantly with relation to each other, because of the everchanging conditions of production and human nature, as reflected in the actions of producers, middlemen, and consumers.

The value of the state marketing agency in the solution of the distribution problems of the nation will largely depend upon the ability and resourcefulness of its personnel and the degree to which funds are available to permit expansion of the work into new and wider fields of service as rapidly as possible. The task is so immense that every constructive effort should be supported to the greatest degree by all interested agencies.

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AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN EUROPE,
BY DEAN A. R. MANN, NEW YORK.

"The establishment of greater facilities for agricultural education and research has been one of the chief interests of European governments in recent years. European countries have made greater financial contributions to these institutions, many times over, within the past ten years than during any equal period in the history of Europe.

"Large numbers of experiment stations and of new educational institutions of both higher and lower grade have been brought into being. Finland has entered upon the program of establishing eleven new agricultural experiment stations. Poland, Germany, Belgium, and Jugoslavia, which previously had agricultural colleges, have created additional ones. Denmark, Holland, Spain, and the Irish Free State have rebuilt or largely extended their facilities for higher agricultural education.

"The new countries resulting from the war, Latvia, Esthonia, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and North Ireland have created their first agricultural colleges and are working for their substantial development. Italy adopted a program for the extensive reorganization of its facilities, although but little progress has as yet been realized in its execution. England made one of the most significant contributions in its history to the safeguarding of its resources through a grant of one million pounds to its Development Commission for the further strengthening and extension of its agricultural research centers."

OBJECTIVES OF THE NEW DIVISION OF COOPERATIVE MARKETING

by Chris. L. Christensen, in charge of the Division.

"The objectives of the new Division of Cooperative Marketing in the Department of Agriculture are to assist in the development of sound and progressive cooperation; to promote efficient operating practices by the associations, and to disseminate information regarding the principles, practices and possibilities of the movement designed to be of service to cooperative associations and agricultural producers.

"A part of the division's research is concerned with the study of the development of cooperative marketing of particular commodities. A study of the organization of farmers' elevators in the spring wheat area was begun in 1924 and the completion of this study will probably require five years. A study of the operating practices and costs of cotton gins has been carried on. A survey of the organization and operation of cooperative associations marketing fluid milk is another new project.

"A study covering the whole field of cooperative livestock marketing was begun early in 1926. Other phases of the division's work include a series of business studies of individual cooperative associations, and the legal problems of cooperative associations.

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COOPERATIVE PURCHASING

by John D. Zink, Eastern States Farmers Exchange,

"The ultimate object of most agricultural organizations, not purely social, is to increase the net financial return for the farmer producer. There are three major ways in which this return can be increased. One is proper regulation of the cost and quality of the raw materials which he must buy, another is the economy with which he produces the finished product from his raw materials, and the third is the price which he is able to obtain for his finished product.

"The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange has learned from experience over a period of eight years that two objectives are of primary importance. The first is to insure quality in the raw materials which the farmer needs so that he can get the best results from their use, and the second is to develop their distribution to him with the least expense or overhead. No cooperative enterprise has an excuse for existence unless it can satisfy its members that it is performing a service which is not available for them through other existing agencies.

"Officers and directors must never lose sight of the fact that the organization is intended to serve the members and not the members to serve the organization. The policies of the organization must be open to constructive criticism by the membership. The organization must remain close to the individual member. The direction of the business must be actively in the hands of competent farmer leaders.

"Our organization includes 275 local agencies which handle shipments at approximately 480 stations, the commodities distributed aggregating approximately \$6,000,000 in value this year. There is a field organization of 11 men who maintain close contact between the local agencies and the central organization. The Exchange has a publication which is mailed monthly to about 25,000 farmers."

SECOND SEED MARKETING CONFERENCE PASSES
RESOLUTIONS COVERING SEED CERTIFICATION WORK.

The Second Seed Marketing Conference called by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to consider the business end of seed certification and improvements in seed marketing was held at Chicago, Nov. 29 and 30.

Twenty-nine States were represented at the conference either through their respective crop improvement associations or their agricultural colleges. The two National seed trade associations were represented by two designated committees of six members each and a number of other seedsmen and, in addition, there were present representatives of the cooperative seed marketing organizations, the agricultural and seed trade press, officials of the State and Federal departments of agricultural farm bureaus, and others.

Lloyd S. Tenny, Acting Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, served as chairman of the conference, and W. A. Wheeler, chief of the Hay, Feed and Seed Division of the same bureau, served as secretary.

Important questions relating to seed certification and seed marketing were considered. These were discussed very thoroughly in committee meetings the first day of the conference and the reports of these committees were presented for consideration and action at the general session the second day. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics was commended for its active work in the investigation of stock records and in proposing a plan for verification of seeds as to origin with the thought that the putting into effect of such plan will do much to stimulate the use of adapted seed and clarify the situation in the minds of the public as to the best method of distributing seed of verified origin.

Among other recommendations of the conference were the following:

That the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics devise a system of inspection and verification of stock records of seedsmen and promulgate under which seedsmen on their own request may be permitted to issue tag certificates of origin on seeds which they may handle and that such seed as shall comply with the regulations as to origin shall be designated by the term "Verified Origin".

That this Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies, devise a system of verification of origin in producing sections in order that such seeds may enter into interstate commerce with proper verification as to State or place of origin.

That seedsmen be urged to keep complete stock records as to the origin of seeds handled and recommend that the studies made by the U.S. Bureau in devising preliminary forms for consideration of the conference be continued so that complete forms may be available to the seed trade as soon as possible.

That the crop improvement associations be commended for their excellent work in certifying valuable varieties and strains and that this work be continued and developed by them, rather than by the Federal Department.

That the various associations should make an effort to secure greater uniformity in methods, terminology, and nomenclature in order to alleviate any discord that may exist among the States in their certification work.

And lastly, that the International Crop Improvement Association, the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers' Association, and the American Seed Trade Association, immediately pass resolutions supporting the recommendations of this conference.

One of the important actions of the conference was an effort to clarify the use of the terms "Certification" and "Certified Seed". It was recommended that these two terms be limited in their application to high-quality seeds of known variety or pedigree. The terms "Verification" for use in attesting to such factors as the origin of growth of seeds and "Verified Origin" for seeds authenticated as to origin were recommended.

The International Crop Improvement Association at the meeting held the day after the seed conference, and the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers' Association at its mid-winter meeting December 6 and 7, supported the recommendations of the conference in full and laid special emphasis upon the recommendation of the use of the terms "Verification" and "Verified Origin" in connection with the authentication of origin of seeds, instead of the term "Certification".

The actions of the Seed Marketing Conference, the International Crop Improvement Association, and the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers' Association in passing these resolutions, supporting the work already done by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and in making definite and concrete recommendations for the future activities of the Bureau in seed verification and marketing work, means much to the future of the production and marketing of improved seed.

The first Seed Marketing Conference held last June and this second conference just held are the first meetings of the kind in which representative of both seed trade and crop improvement associations have gotten together to consider these important problems and the fact that they have done this and have taken unanimous action on these important resolutions indicates that much greater and more rapid progress is likely to be made in seed marketing in the near future than has been made in the past.

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FIVE STATES COOPERATING WITH BUREAU IN DAIRY STATISTICS

Since 1917 the Division of Dairy and Poultry Products of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has compiled quarterly reports of dairy products manufactured in each state. At the close of the year an annual report summarizing the production by months and of each state for the year was issued. During the past year five states, namely New York, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and Colorado have cooperated with the Bureau in this work through their state departments of agriculture or state dairy commissioners. In the first four states the State Statistician has been directly in charge of the state's part of the work or closely connected with it. It is expected that the number of cooperating states will be increased to 15 or more at the beginning of the new calendar year 1927, as those states which have been cooperating with the Bureau in this work have found the cooperation to be very advantageous in compiling and issuing complete and reliable dairy statistics for their states.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 15, 1926

Vol. 6, No. 50.

APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL HAY INSPECTION SUPERVISERS PRACTICALLY COMPLETES SERVICE.

The recent appointment of three additional supervising hay inspectors practically completes the organization of the Hay, Feed and Seed Division, United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the supervision of Federal hay inspection.

Walter J. Morgan, formerly chief grain and hay inspector at Ogden, Utah, has been appointed as supervising hay inspector at San Francisco, Calif., Heber J. Webb, formerly state agricultural inspector for the State Board of Agriculture of Utah, will be supervising hay inspector with headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah, and A. D. Harlan, who has been a large producer and shipper of Johnson hay, will be supervising hay inspector at Atlanta, Ga., in place of L. W. Stephenson who has resigned.

The present plan of dividing the country into divisions for supervision purposes was inaugurated several years ago, but no divisions were organized in the West until standards were established for the hays produced in that territory. The supervising inspectors are expected, under direction of headquarters at Washington, to supervise the work of inspectors already licensed, to assist in the training of other inspectors who may desire to be licensed in the future, and to assist state and commercial organizations in educational work on hay standardization and marketing.

The divisions as now established are as follows:

The Northeastern Division includes the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. Headquarters of the division are at the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

The Southeastern Division includes Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky, except points on the south bank of the Ohio River. Headquarters are at 1715 Citizens and Southern Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.

The North Central Division includes the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and points joining these states on the south bank of the Ohio River and western bank of the Mississippi River. Headquarters are at Room 1209, 139 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

The West Central Division includes the states of Arkansas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, except points on the west bank of the Mississippi River. Headquarters are at 1513 Genesee Street, Kansas City, Mo.

The Southwestern Division includes Texas and New Mexico. The work of this division will be handled for the present from the headquarters of the West Central Division at Kansas City, Mo.

The Intermountain Division includes Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, and Colorado. Headquarters are at Room 304, Capitol Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Pacific Coast Division includes Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada and Arizona. Headquarters are at Room 244, 25 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library,
Attn., Miss Trolinger,
4 K Washington, D. C.

PLAN OF COOPERATION ON DAIRY STATISTICS.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics recently prepared and distributed a plan of cooperation in compiling dairy statistics to the officer or agency in each State charged with the responsibility of gathering such data. The response from the State statisticians and various State officers and agencies is so encouraging that undoubtedly 15 or more States will cooperate with the Bureau in compiling and issuing State statistics on the dairy industry next year.

Lloyd S. Tenny, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has received a letter from Hon. L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture of Michigan, in which the Commissioner declares that he believes "The work of the past year has resulted in a collection of better reports from our dairy factories than have heretofore been collected by either your office or our Dairy Bureau. We hope that nothing in the future will prevent a continuance of this good work."

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CONVENTION OF NEW YORK STATE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The fiftieth annual convention of the New York State Dairymen's Association will be held January 20 at the Hotel Ten Eyck in Albany, N.Y. according to A. C. Dahlberg, President of the Association.

This Association is one of the oldest societies of its kind in America, having been organized on March 8, 1877 at Syracuse.

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INAUGURATES TOBACCO MARKET REPORTING SERVICE.

Establishment of a tobacco market reporting service at Lynchburg, Va., representing the Virginia dark tobacco district, and another at Lexington, Ky., has been announced by the Federal Department of Agriculture. Other markets are to be added to the service later in the season, the reports to be distributed by a representative of the department at each market.

Essential features of the reports are that they represent typical markets in recognized tobacco type districts, they are based on the types adopted in the official classification of American grown tobacco, and they analyze each week's sales on the basis of official groups of grades. The groups of grades follow closely the groupings recognized by the tobacco trade, so that by analyzing the week's sales on this basis the selling price of tobacco suitable for different uses is indicated.

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MARKET NEWS SERVICE FOR
LIVE POULTRY IN NEW YORK.

A new development in the market news service of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics has been started in New York City, in the form of market news service on live poultry.

This service will consist of information on the receipts, unloadings and movement of live poultry. Also prices and comments on market conditions.

(Excerpts from committee reports at the Eighth Annual Meeting of the National Association of Marketing Officials)

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

"The amount of business handled by the railroads and the comparative efficiency in this connection which they have shown has been one of the outstanding features in the transportation field during the past year. Car loadings have exceeded all previous records. At the present rate, car loadings for the year will average in excess of a million per week.

"More adequate terminal facilities in our larger cities, especially for handling perishables, is one of the obvious needs in transportation. It is conceivable that with the development of motor truck transportation the percentage of receipts by rail will drop materially and that the cities will be faced with some new problems in consequence.

"Foremost among these is the need for adequate facilities to allow the full development of this motor truck transportation. What is needed very badly in a large number of cities is increased space to allow the natural development of this long haul produce business."

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COMMITTEE ON COOPERATIVE MARKETING.

"One of the most important recent tendencies among cooperative organizations is the increased efforts on their part to build up a well-informed and appreciative membership. Associations are attacking the 'membership problem' in several ways. First, is the determination of cooperative agencies to establish and maintain effective membership contacts. Second, better contact with members and more consideration of possible service for them is resulting in a tendency to liberalize membership agreements. Several tobacco and cotton associations have recently rewritten their membership agreements to offer members considerable choice in time and form of sale. Several pool options are offered in place of one. Third, members are being selected instead of proselyted. Four of our large organizations now are on a selective membership basis.

"Another marked and significant tendency in cooperative disposal of farm products is increased attention to the demand in respective trades and the standardization of products. Fruit and vegetable organizations are studying consumer demand more than ever so as to learn how to grade and sort products more precisely in accordance with their market qualities. By so doing they are able to merchandise more effectively as well as to encourage the production of quality products. Still another tendency is the organized study of cooperative technique and cooperative development by those charged with leadership in the movement."

The report included a review of important court decisions as contributed by Mr. L.S. Hulbert, Division of Cooperative Marketing, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

STANDARDIZATION COMMITTEE.

"On account of the long haul, high freight rates and other necessary handling costs, standards must be rigidly applied at shipping point. For national uniformity, we believe that the Federal Bureau should make investigations for the purpose of recommending grades or in making changes in the established grades on any farm product, working in cooperation with the marketing department where such products as are being investigated are commonly grown and marketed.

"We commend the U.S. grades on all commodities for use by the states. State grades should be established in cases where no Federal grades have been worked out. We recommend the extension of shipping point inspection in all states. It is imperative that some national legislation on standard containers be enacted. It is urged that in line with Dr. Jull's address, the several states endeavor as soon as possible to make uniform the plans and procedure of the work on poultry accreditation and certification.

"It is recommended that both Federal and State agencies interested carry on education campaigns among interested parties regarding the rules covering inspection, the right of shippers and the right of receivers, and other subjects relating to inspection work."

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COMMITTEE ON SALES AND CONSIGNMENTS.

"'Generous' production of fruits and vegetables has fostered the trend toward the consignment type of marketing. There are certain distinct possibilities in the consignment type of marketing which should recommend it to at least tolerant if not highly favorable consideration. Under the shipping point buyer method of sale we sometimes paid a rather generous 'salary' to this transient individual, and we cannot fail to appreciate that if his margin of profit could be eliminated or even reduced that the ever famous 'wide spread' between producer and consumer might appreciably be narrowed.

"Two major problems of consignment which we must consider to secure proper handling are the difficulties of regulating the shipping flow and securing distribution under conditions of widespread production competition, and the difficulties of creating confidence between shippers and receivers thousands of miles apart and maintaining that confidence through prompt and equitable adjustment of difficulties and disputes.

"This Association has gone on record strongly in favor of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics arbitration plan of adjusting disagreements between shippers and terminal operators. The matter still is in the United States Attorney's office, but as evidence of the interest of the trade, signed contracts have been returned to the Department from 793 shippers, representing among them 152 firms that do a business of 1,000 or more cars per year. The total tonnage represented by these contracts is something over 300,000 cars or approximately one-third of the annual tonnage of the country.

COMMITTEE ON CITY MARKETING.

The report of the Committee on City Marketing discussed municipal markets, improvements in city distribution, and investigations of the distribution of food commodities in cities. It gave the results of surveys on these subjects which the Committee made during the past year in cooperation with public agencies.

"A survey was made of 245 municipal markets. The majority of our markets have very crowded accommodations. In planning city markets considerable attention should be given to future needs and requirements as well as present demands. Ninety per cent of the markets reporting are located in the shopping district. A study of 74 markets shows that only 3 have credit service of some form, 1 with delivery service, and 24 with telephone service. Many farmers' markets report inadequate facilities for maintaining a high standard quality of produce.

"Forty per cent of 124 cities have one or more distinct wholesale centers. Several cities reported that they were considering or making certain major changes in their wholesale center. The growing increase in year-round agricultural products is causing an increase in cold storage facilities. Nearly all cities reported an increase in truck transportation.

"Reports were received from 46 Agricultural Experiment Stations and Agricultural Colleges in connection with investigations of the distribution of food in cities. Thirteen stations reported that they have done some investigational work on this subject. Several states have made studies of local market demands in an attempt to adjust local production to meet these requirements.

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COMMITTEE ON CROP AND LIVESTOCK ESTIMATES.

The report of the Committee on Crop and Livestock Estimates outlined the organization of the Federal Crop Reporting Board, discussed recent changes in livestock estimates, and the monthly estimate of butter production established last July. The elimination of the intentions-to-plant report on cotton was discussed, the Committee stating that "it is believed that if the United States Department of Agriculture in February or early March of this year had had authority to gather these reports on cotton and let the farmers know just how much the 1926 acreage was then in prospect, that acreage would have been reduced."

"Last year a questionnaire on crop and livestock estimates was mailed to state statisticians, agricultural economists, directors of extension and marketing officials. Replies indicated that there was a big increase in the demand for Federal crop reports, a little over 97 per cent of the replies indicated that the most reliance is placed in the reports of the Federal Government. While private agencies, industrial establishments, cooperative marketing associations, trade organizations, and other similar agencies issue reports at times, they are frequently irregular in appearance, and are generally based upon the reports of the Federal Government."

COMMITTEE ON MARKET REPORTING.

"No new developments in market reporting have been undertaken in many states largely because of limitation of funds or because services already being rendered are adequate to meet all needs for such information.

"The most important development in Pennsylvania has been in the distribution of reports by the press associations to the newspapers of the state, a recent check-up indicating that over 50 daily papers, having a circulation of over 2,750,000, are using state or federal reports regularly on their market pages.

"A daily news bulletin on peaches was established in Illinois, and a special apple market report by Massachusetts. Virginia reports the outstanding developments to be the reporting of markets from broadcasting station WRVA at Richmond four to five times a week; the use of the daily reports by the larger newspapers of the state, and the cooperation of the Associated Press in putting a portion of the daily reports on their wires.

"The issuance of special commodity reports by both state and federal agencies going directly to those interested with all available, timely information bearing on the marketing of that particular commodity seems to be a step in the right direction. The next few years will probably see further development along this line."

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COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

"We recommend liberal appropriation bills for the Division of Cooperative Marketing in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and passage of the Federal standard container bill. We recommend a campaign for more thorough-going and comprehensive laws in the several states in reference to the standardization and inspection of food products and farm products, and the amendment, where advisable, of the so-called standard cooperative marketing act in accordance with the recommendation made by the Committee on Legislation in 1925.

"We recommend that the incoming officers of the Association cause a poll to be taken of the various state marketing departments and bureaus to determine how many would be willing to jointly employ the services of a central office for the purpose of drafting marketing laws, the cost to be a nominal amount as annual dues plus a service charge for actual service requested and rendered.

"This recommendation is alternative to the suggestion that the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics might handle this matter of a legislative clearing house. If the Association so desires, it can formally refer the proposition to that bureau before proceeding as herein outlined."

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BUSINESS SET-UP OF A COOPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATION, Department of Agriculture Circular 403; by Chris L. Christensen, Agricultural Economist, Division of Cooperative Marketing, is just off the press. The circular discusses types of organization, membership relations, financing, management, and selling programs.

IN CONGRESS:

The Short Session (second) of the 69th Congress opened on Monday Dec. 6. Among bills introduced to date are the following:

- H. R. 13464, by Mr. Black of Texas, to amend section 2 of an act approved April 2, 1924, authorizing the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of cotton.
- H. R. 13466, by Mr. Brand of Georgia, to amend section 7 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, for the purpose of insuring depositors in member banks of the Federal reserve system against loss.
- H. R. 13475, by Mr. Lankford, to create a Federal cotton corporation, to provide a reasonable minimum price for cotton, and for other purposes.
- and H.R. 13478
- H. R. 13467 by Mr. Campbell, H.R. 13477 by Mr. Lehlback, to amend the retirement act.
- H. R. 13488, by Mr. Wright, to repeal an act authorizing the Department of Agriculture to issue semimonthly crop reports.
- H. R. 13495, by Mr. McSwain, to provide for the postponement of the payment of the installments and interest for 1926 and 1927 upon Federal farm-loan mortgages on lands in drought-stricken areas.
- H. R. 13497, by Mrs. Rogers, to establish standard grades for apples when packed in boxes and other containers.
- H. R. 13498, by Mr. Black of Texas, amending an act authorizing the Department of Agriculture to issue semimonthly cotton crop reports and providing for their publication simultaneously with the ginning reports of the Department of Commerce.
- H. R. 13501, by Mr. Howard, to guarantee the deposits in national banks.
- H. J. Res. 296, by Mr. White, prohibiting the issuance of radio-broadcasting licenses within the United States until otherwise provided by law.
- H. J. Res. 294, by Mr. Dickstein, authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to regulate radio-broadcasting stations, and for other purposes.
- H. R. 14245, by Mr. Jones, relating to certain cotton reports of the Secretary of Agriculture.
- H. R. 14247, by Mr. McKeown, to create a Federal Farm committee to standardize production of basic agricultural products, levy an excise tax on contracts of purchase of nonstandard production products, and for other purposes.

- H. R. 14255, by Mr. Oldfield, directing the Director of the Bureau of the Census and Secretary of Agriculture in the announcement and publication of cotton-production figures for any year for the United States and foreign countries to include in the totals only actual weight of cotton ginned and baled.
- H. R. 14562, by Mr. Black of New York, to establish the Federal alcohol liquor board in the Department of Agriculture to aid in putting the agricultural industry on a sound commercial bases by providing incentives to crop diversification and a market for surplus farm products.
- H. R. 14686, by Mr. Tincher, to regulate the manufacture and sale of substitutes for butter, known as margarine, oleomargarine, and butterine, and to protect the makers of butter and the users of butter from fraudulent imitation of butter*****.
- H. R. 14696, by Mr. Welch of California, to amend the salary rates in an Act to provide for the classification of civilian positions within the District of Columbia and in the field service.
- H. R. 14836, by Mr. Hudson to amend the retirement act.
- S. J. Res. 132, by Senator Copeland, authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to regulate radio broadcasting stations, and for other purposes.
- S. Res. 286, by Senator Harris - Resolved, That the Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed to investigate (1) the development of new uses to which cotton and cotton products can be placed; (2) the possibility of using the lower grades of cotton in the manufacture of cloth and other cotton products for use by the Federal Government; and (3) with the cooperation of the Secretary of Agriculture, the possibility of using the lower grades of cotton for cotton bagging*****.

SIGNED BY PRESIDENT:

S. J. Res. 125, by Senator Dill, limiting the time for which licenses for radio transmission may be granted, was signed by the President on December 9.

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DATA ON FLUID MILK, CREAM, AND CONDENSED
MILK DAILY RECEIPTS TO BE AVAILABLE.

Plans have been completed for market news service on fluid milk, cream, and condensed milk, in the metropolitan district of New York. Arrangements have been made with the carriers - railroads, trucks and boat lines - to furnish daily receipts, which will be compiled and issued as a complete report. Later it is planned to compile a daily review of wholesale prices for cream and bulk milk.

This service was undertaken at the urgent request of the New York Conference Board and the milk trade.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 22, 1926

Vol. 6, No. 51.

OUTLOOK REPORT TO BE ISSUED JANUARY 27.

The annual outlook report of the Department of Agriculture will be issued January 27. The date has been moved up ten days in response to requests of extension officials to enable them to prepare local outlook reports at an earlier date than heretofore.

The department's report will be a review and outlook of the crop year and probable trend in 1927. It will cover the general domestic and foreign demand situation for all staple crops and livestock,

Later in the winter when "intentions-to-plant" surveys are completed and other material is available, supplementary outlook statements will be made by the department.

Cotton will receive special attention in the January 27 report, based on careful surveys and analyses of the situation in the hope of indicating cotton prospects for next year as a guide to producers in planting the 1927 crop. A discussion of the world cotton situation will be a part of the report.

The date set for the report is the earliest that can be fixed so as to enable the department to make use of the results of the annual livestock survey as of January 1, and certain other consumption figures which are necessary to a proper analysis of the situation.

In addition to the January outlook report, the department will issue a hog outlook statement in July based on the mid-summer pig survey, a winter wheat outlook next fall, and sheep and lamb, and beef cattle outlooks.

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SECRETARY'S REPORT READY FOR DISTRIBUTION.

The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture for the past fiscal year has been released for distribution. The report reviews the year in agriculture, the review including later conditions than those of July. The surplus problem is next discussed. Other sections of the report relate to such subjects as developments in cooperative marketing, agriculture's uncontrollable expenses, freight rates, highway improvement, farmers' taxes, the farmer and the tariff, crops of the year, the situation regarding specific commodities, foreign markets, outlook reports, agricultural readjustments, market news, foreign competition, grading and inspection, population movements, developments under the Purnell Act and the department housing situation.

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PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS listed in mimeograph form, has been revised and is available for distribution.

VIRGINIA INSPECTION WORK SHOWS INCREASE.

A marked increase in the volume of State inspection of apples since 1922 is reported by the Division of Markets, State Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Virginia. There were 497,859 barrels stamped by State inspectors this year, compared with 75,000 barrels in 1925, and 220,741 barrels in 1924. The number inspected in 1922 totalled 32,243 barrels.

Director J. H. Meek's report of inspection work shows also a marked increase in Federal-State carlot inspection of fruits and vegetables during the five-year period, increasing from 4 carloads in 1922 to 7,027 in 1926. Inspection covered 4,549 carloads of potatoes during the past year, and 1,020 carloads of apples.

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BUREAU ANNUAL REPORT OFF THE PRESS.

The annual report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has been released for distribution. Preceding the usual annual statements covering the work of each of the divisions, Lloyd S. Tenny, Acting Chief of the Bureau, points out that the economic problems that have arisen in the agricultural industry in recent years have necessitated the development of new lines of research and services.

The part that the bureau has taken in developing these services is outlined with indications of the value of the services to farmers who are attempting to adjust their business to the new order. Two groups of problems are discussed: The economic problems within the agricultural industry and those problems which are influenced by public policies such as problems affecting taxation and credit, land utilization, and transportation.

Various services rendered by the bureau in an effort to improve agriculture are outlined in the preliminary discussion and are described in more detail under division headings. The report points out that our analytic studies of various problems are fundamental to the service work since they afford the basis for adjustment in production and farm organization and should provide the basis for sound policies for the future development of agriculture.

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PROGRESS MADE IN TICK
ERADICATION IN SOUTH.

Noteworthy progress in freeing southern territory from cattle ticks is reported by the Department of Agriculture. It is shown that 737 counties have been released from Federal quarantine against cattle ticks since systematic eradication work was begun in July, 1906. There remain in quarantine 248 counties. Smaller areas, chiefly individual farms, are also quarantined in some counties as part of a final clean-up program.

The most significant result of tick eradication during the last year is reported to be the freeing of 40 counties of cattle ticks, in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas, and Virginia. It is expected that much additional territory will be freed from quarantine during 1927.

CROPS FOR 1926 SHOW DECLINE IN VALUE.

The value of the principal farm crops of 1926 of the United States showed a decline of \$1,148,000,000 from the value of 1925, according to the December estimates based on December 1 farm prices of the Federal Crop Reporting Board. The estimated value of 55 principal crops for 1926 is \$7,801,313,000 compared to \$8,949,321,000 for the same crops last year.

The decline in total value is the result of lower prices rather than decreased production. The crops showing the greatest declines in value are cotton, corn, spring wheat, potatoes, and apples. The principal crops showing increased value were winter wheat, sugar beets, sorghum syrup, peaches, strawberries, and some legumes and vegetable crops.

The cotton crop shows a decline in value of \$581,324,000 compared with last year, the crop being estimated at \$1,016,346,000 in 1926 compared with \$1,597,670,000 in 1925.

The corn crop decreased \$263,331,000 in value, the estimates being \$1,703,430,000 for 1926 compared with \$1,966,761,000 for 1925.

The total value of the wheat crop, including both winter and spring wheat, shows an increase of \$39,682,000 although there was a decline in the value of spring wheat of \$125,899,000. The total value of wheat for 1926 is estimated at \$997,589,000 compared with \$957,907,000 for 1925. Winter wheat is estimated at \$759,870,000 for 1926 compared with \$594,289,000 for 1925. Spring wheat is valued at \$237,719,000 for 1926 compared to \$363,618,000 in 1925.

The potato crop showed a decline in value of \$97,351,000 or \$506,721,000 for 1926, compared with \$604,072,000 for 1925.

The apple crop for 1926 is estimated to be worth \$37,490,000 less than last year, or \$179,265,000 for 1926, and \$216,755,000 for 1925.

The hay crop showed an increase, the estimated value for 1926 being \$1,317,000,000 compared to \$1,303,618,000 in 1925.

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MARKETING INSTITUTE AT RUTGERS.

A marketing institute will be held at the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, again this winter. It will begin Monday, January 24, and continue until January 29.

Special effort has been made to arrange a program that will be of value to farmers of the state. Studies will be made of marketing problems, price influence, transportation problems, and the fundamentals of successful cooperative activities.

A few of the subjects listed for discussion by representatives of the College of Agriculture, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and various successful business and farmer organizations include fruit and vegetable marketing, the canhouse as an outlet for surplus, factors influencing prices of farm products, marketing poultry products, marketing milk, fundamentals of cooperation, management problems of cooperatives, general transportation problems, motor truck transportation, and railroad transportation.

Information regarding the course may be obtained by writing F. G. Helyar, College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, N. J.

OUTLINES LEGAL ACTIVITIES OF
WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF MARKETS.

A report of the legal activities of the Wisconsin Department of Markets has been submitted by F. C. Seibold, in charge. Mr. Seibold says that the legal activities of the department consists of: (a) assistance to cooperative organization; (b) enforcement of the provisions of the marketing law relating to unfair practices of trade and unfair methods of competition, and (c) all the legal work necessitated by the various activities of the department. The department employs a full-time attorney to carry on these activities.

Mr. Seibold reports that it has been the experience of the department that farmers, when seeking legal advice in regard to their cooperatives, prefer to come to a department which deals with and specializes in agricultural problems. Moreover, as the result of the rapid development of cooperation in recent years, problems arise every day which need someone to look after them and this is one of the most important ways in which the department can accomplish the purpose for which it was created.

The department has given legal assistance in the organization and management problems of numerous cooperative associations. It has prepared articles of incorporation, by-laws, stock subscriptions, stock certificates, application for membership agreements, resolutions of acceptance of members, resolutions of ratification, notice of acceptance of members, certificates of membership, contracts of purchase and sale and of agency, notices of meeting and dissolution papers.

Enforcing the marketing law, 15 potato dealers have been prosecuted for violating Standards No. 1, relating to grading of potatoes and requiring containers thereof to be marked to show the grade of the potatoes or the fact if ungraded. Two defendants were fined \$10, one defendant \$25, and costs in each case. A cheesemaker was prosecuted for violating Standards No. 7, requiring brick cheese to be marked to show the grade of the cheese or the fact if ungraded. Two cherry dealers were prosecuted for violating Standards No. 10, relating to grades and marking of cherries.

Among other prosecutions are listed 25 egg dealers for violating General Order No. 21 requiring eggs to be candled before packing.

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THIRTY-NINTH REPORT OF EXPERIMENT
STATION COVERS 200 PROJECTS.

A detailed accounting of the progress which the experiment station of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois made during the thirty-ninth year of its history in working out the facts on some 200 farm projects is contained in the annual report of H.W. Mumford, director of the station.

A score or more of project reports are given to show the progress that has been made during the year in working out the problems of milk production and dairy manufacturing. The report of the farm organization and management department features the first year's results from the farm bureau-farm management service project in which 239 farmers of Livingston, McLean, Tazewell and Woodford counties are participating in a cooperative farm management and farm accounting undertaking.

IN CONGRESS:

S. 4746, by Senator Mayfield, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton.

S. 4866, by Senator Stanfield, to amend the retirement act.

S. 4808, by Senator McNary, to establish a Federal farm board to aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of the surplus agricultural commodities. Mr. Fulmer introduced in the House a similar bill, H.R. 15337.

H.R. 15345, by Mr. Jones, relating to certain cotton reports of the Secretary of Agriculture.

H.R. 15123, by Mr. Kendall, to protect the Government and the public from shortages of farm products.

H.R. 15206, by Mr. Connally of Texas, providing for research and investigation by the Department of Commerce of cotton and its by-products with a view to discovering additional commercial and scientific uses for cotton and its by-products.

H.R. 15207, by Mr. McLaughlin of Nebraska, to create a Federal agricultural corporation to provide economic guidance of the production and the marketing of the basic commodities of agriculture.

H. R. 15278, by Mr. Hull, to amend section 4 of the Federal Reserve Act.

H.R. 15279, by Mr. Hull, to amend an act entitled, "An act to provide for the consolidation of national banking associations," and to amend sections 5155 and 5190 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and to amend section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act.

H.R. 15280, by Mr. Hull, to further amend the national banking laws and the Federal reserve act.

Correction: H.R. 14969, as reported last week, to amend the salary rates in an act to provide for the classification of civilian positions within the District of Columbia and in the field service, should be H.R. 14696.

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GOOD PROGRAM FOR "AGRICULTURAL
WEEK" AT TRENTON, N. J.

Agricultural problems of New Jersey will be discussed by national and local leaders during agricultural week at Trenton, January 11-14. Secretary Jardine of the Department of Agriculture will be one of the speakers; also Hon. Franklin W. Fort, Congressman from the Ninth District, Governor A. Harry Moore, and former United States Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, president of the State Board of Agriculture.

Twelve State agricultural organizations will hold their annual or adjourned meetings in Trenton during agricultural week.

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PUBLICATIONS.

METHODS AND PRACTICES OF RETAILING MEAT, Department Bulletin 1441, by W. C. Davis, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The Bulletin contains the results of a survey in 20 cities, analyzing with regard to retail meat marketing factors including the number of stores in relation to population, location of store, volume of business, character of business, practical knowledge of proprietor, sources of supplies and methods of buying, facilities and equipment, sanitation, bookkeeping, salesmanship, selling practices, misleading practices, frequency of turnover, cutting tests, demand for different cuts of meats, and the spread between wholesale costs and retail prices.

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MARGINS, EXPENSES, AND PROFITS IN RETAILING MEAT, Department Bulletin 1442, by Kelsey B. Gardner, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The data were drawn from 16 cities. Factors in retail meat marketing including returns to proprietors, stock turnover, equipment investment, operating margins and expenses are analyzed and discussed.

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CONSUMER HABITS AND PREFERENCES IN THE PURCHASE OF MEAT and in its consumption, as determined by house-to-house interviews, are compiled, analyzed and discussed in Department Bulletin 1443. The bulletin makes clearer than is generally understood some of the purchasing habits of housewives, their knowledge concerning grades, quality and cuts of meats, and their preferences for various kinds and cuts of meat and uses of meat in the household.

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CHARACTER OF THE GROUND-WATER RESOURCES OF ARIZONA, Bulletin No. 114, issued by the University of Arizona, College of Agriculture. This bulletin by C. N. Catlin contains a classification of waters used for technical purposes, steam, irrigation, and domestic purposes. Waters found in various valleys of Arizona are discussed.

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AN ECONOMIC STUDY OF IRRIGATED FARMING IN TWIN FALLS COUNTY, IDAHO, is the title of Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 1421 just off the press. The bulletin discusses the agricultural development and readjustment, cultural practices and labor used per operation in producing seven crops, cost of producing seven crops, net returns per acre, and a method of estimating costs.

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STATISTICS RELATIVE TO THE DAIRY INDUSTRY IN NEW YORK STATE FOR 1925 is the title of Bulletin No. 192 issued recently by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets. Data for the bulletin were compiled in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 29, 1926 :

Vol. 6, No. 52.

LLOYD S. TENNY APPOINTED CHIEF OF BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

The appointment of Lloyd S. Tenny as Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was announced by Secretary Jardine, December 23. Mr. Tenny has been acting chief of the bureau since last June.

Mr. Tenny has been with the Department of Agriculture since 1902 except for the period 1910-1921 when he was engaged in marketing work in Florida and New York. He became assistant chief of the Bureau of Markets in 1921 and has been acting chief since the resignation of Thomas P. Cooper on June 10 last.

Mr. Tenny's early work with the department was as a pomologist in the Bureau of Plant Industry. From 1910 to 1913 he was active in State agricultural work, during the latter part of this period being engaged in farm management field studies and demonstrations conducted cooperatively by the New York State College of Agriculture and the Federal Department of Agriculture.

During the ensuing three years Mr. Tenny served as Secretary-Manager of the Florida Growers' and Shippers' League; in 1917-18 he was engaged in the commercial development of fruit properties and the marketing of fruits, and was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Florida State Plant Board and Secretary of the Florida East Coast Growers' Association. Later he was engaged in similar work in New York State.

Mr. Tenny returned to the Department of Agriculture in 1921 to take charge of the Division of Cooperative Relations in the Bureau of Markets. He was designated as Assistant to the Chief of Bureau in the consideration of problems presented in the study of the whole field of marketing. Subsequently he was made Assistant Chief of Bureau and later Acting Chief.

Mr. Tenny has been very active in the development of the standardization work of the department. He has directed hearings with the trade on standards for cotton, wool, livestock and meats, hay and grains, fruits and vegetables. He has been giving particular attention to the service contacts between the marketing and other economic work and the farmers organizations and the trade associations. He was sent to Europe by Secretary Wallace in 1923 to promote the use of the United States Official Cotton Standards, investigate cotton marketing conditions, and make a study of wool grading practices.

Mr. Tenny was born at Hilton, Monroe County, New York, December 24, 1876.

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THE LITTLE INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW, put on by the North Dakota Agricultural College, will be staged January 19 at the college stock pavilion for the livestock breeders of the State.

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SOUTHWIDE LAMB CONFERENCE
TO BE HELD NEXT MONTH.

The first annual regional lamb improvement conference, embracing Central and Eastern Southern States will be held at Nashville, Tenn., January 13.

The meeting has been arranged by C. C. Flanery, extension specialist in sheep husbandry, University of Tennessee, in cooperation with the Nashville Chamber of Commerce, State Department of Agriculture, and other agencies interested in the advancement of the spring lamb industry in the section.

Some noted sheep husbandry experts, editors of farm and livestock papers and agricultural leaders are on the program for addresses. They include Hon. Renick Dunlap, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The spring lamb situation, proper feeding and management of the flock, use of purebred rams, marketing, diseases of sheep, the farmers' view of standardized lambs, the packers' viewpoint and areas adapted to sheep raising will be some of the topics of discussion. Sheep husbandry experts from every college of agriculture in the South and successful flock masters of Tennessee and other states will contribute to the program.

For further information write C. C. Flanery, 1021 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.

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NEW JERSEY SURVEY DEMONSTRATES
PROFITABLENESS OF QUALITY TOMATOES.

A two month's survey of the New Jersey tomato industry has demonstrated that high quality is preferable to extreme earliness, according to John M. Fenton, field worker in the State Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Fenton reports that the lack of quality in tomatoes is directly responsible for their lack of popularity on the New York market. The Earliana variety was pronounced to be the chief offender. While it reaches the market in advance of other tomatoes in the State, its poor keeping quality and color do much to prejudice the consumer against the excellent New Jersey varieties arriving later.

The survey yielded the additional information that earliness in reaching the New York market is no longer of prime importance, since the first New Jersey shipments usually appear when that city and vicinity is glutted by southern tomato shipments. This indicates, according to Mr. Fenton, that quality shipments will be more profitable reaching the main eastern markets slightly later in the season.

State Secretary of Agriculture W. B. Duryee has appointed L. G. Schermerhorn of the State Agricultural College as chairman of a committee that will study means of relieving the tomato marketing situation. The work will start in Gloucester County.

"BETTER SEED" TRAIN TO
BE RUN IN NORTHWEST STATES.

Operation of a "Better Seed" Special Train for six weeks in Minnesota and North Dakota beginning Monday, January 24, as part of the "Clean Wheat" campaign in the Northwest, has been announced by Robert H. Black of Minneapolis, representative of the U.S. Department of Agriculture who is chairman of the committee in charge of the train.

The train will run over main lines and branch lines of the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Soo railways, and stops will be made at 106 towns in the two states where the train will be on exhibition and programs will be held.

Agricultural colleges of North Dakota and Minnesota will be in charge in the respective states. Cooperating agencies include the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the three railways, and the Northwest Smut Prevention Committee, representing commercial interests and farm magazines throughout the Northwest.

The railways are jointly furnishing the train equipment and operating the special without revenue as their contribution toward a program of putting into the ground in the spring of 1927 clean, disease-free, high quality seed of approved varieties. Exhibits and programs will deal not only with the small grain crops, but will include corn, potatoes and grass seeds.

An hour or more will be allowed at each stop for an inspection of the exhibits, which will be carried in two specially constructed 70-foot baggage cars. All the latest machinery for cleaning and treating seed will be on display, germinating seed and growing plants will be shown, samples of the best types and varieties, and many other features.

A program of about an hour's duration will be held in connection with the exhibition. Subjects to be discussed include selection of seed and treatment for disease control, choice of varieties, cleaning of seed, sources of good seed, and probable future prices for farm products.

County extension agents will be in charge of the local programs in those counties where agents are employed. Farmers and business men will cooperate in making the local arrangements to insure successful meetings. Several communities are planning to stage all-day programs with farm products shows and similar features in addition to the special train program.

Four days will be spent at Northern Pacific points, five days for the Great Northern, and five days for the Soo railway in Minnesota. Then the train goes to North Dakota, where the first meeting will be held Feb. 10 at Hillsboro. Six days will be spent in North Dakota on the Great Northern, eight days on the Northern Pacific and seven days on the Soo railway, with the concluding meeting scheduled for March 5.

ILLINOIS MILK PRODUCERS
FIND COOPERATION PROFITABLE.

Nearly 1000 members of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association at Peoria, Ill., received \$2.36 for their November milk when checks were exchanged between the Peoria dealers and officers of the Producers' Association.

This price represents an 8 cent advance over the price paid the preceding month. It is 49 cents higher than dairymen received for their milk at this market before the cooperative bargaining association started operations last September.

Members of the Association will receive a net price of \$2.31 per 100 pounds after the deduction of 5 cents per 100 is made to pay the overhead expenses of the Association.

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MONTANA TURKEY GROWERS RECEIVED
RECORD PRICES THIS YEAR.

Turkey growers of Montana received between \$400,000 and \$500,000 for their birds this season, according to Miss H. E. Cushman, poultry specialist for the Montana Extension Service. The crop this year was well over 1,000,000 pounds which is approximately the same as last year. From the standpoint of quality and price the year established new high records.

Approximately three-fourths of the turkeys of the State were sold through county wide pools this year. These pools were in operation in 16 of the important turkey producing counties and more than 35 of the 50 carloads marketed this year were sold through these cooperative marketing organizations. At least two of the pools of the State were sold at the record price of 46 cents for No. 1 young toms.

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WISCONSIN HONEY GRADING
LAW PROVES SUCCESSFUL.

The operation of the state honey grading law has made Wisconsin known among beekeepers as a progressive state in the production and marketing of this crop, according to C. D. Adams, Honey Grading Supervisor of the Wisconsin Department of Markets.

Wisconsin No. 1 clover and basswood honey, Mr. Adams says, command a premium on both Chicago and New York markets of from 1 to 2 1/2 cents a pound over that of any other state, with the possible exception of the southern tupelo honey. Under the rigidly enforced state grading law the consumer buys Wisconsin honey under a guarantee by the state that it comes up to the requirements of the grade specified on the package. Poor honey is thus being gradually driven off the market.

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THE EFFECT OF SPACING ON THE YIELD OF COTTON, Bulletin No. 340 is another publication from the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, and shows the results of tests in thinning cotton as affecting the yield. E. B. Reynolds is the author.

ILLINOIS FARMERS WEEK TO
FEATURE FEED MARKETING THROUGH LIVESTOCK.

Marketing of grains and farm by-products through livestock has been given a prominent place in the livestock discussions billed for the coming 30th Annual Farmers' Week at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, January 17 to 22.

H. P. Rusk, head of the college animal husbandry department, will discuss the marketing of by-product roughage through beef cattle; J. L. Edmonds, chief in horse husbandry, will tell how to market grain and roughage through horses, and R. A. Smith of the swine division, will discuss the marketing of legumes, oats and barley through hogs. These discussions will be based on experiments conducted by the animal husbandry department.

Other topics of a marketing nature include discussions on what Illinois livestock shipping associations are doing, the market classes of beef cattle, and the market classes of beef. The grading of Illinois eggs will be discussed, the cost of producing hogs, and the relationship between corn and hog prices.

One day on the livestock program will be given over to hog raising and pork production problems, poultry problems will be allotted an afternoon, animal breeding and disease control problems an entire morning, beef cattle production one morning, livestock marketing an afternoon, and horse and sheep production problems an entire morning.

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MANY WHO LEAVE FARM COME BACK.

Not all of those who leave the farm stay away permanently, it is shown in a land study made in Hensley township, Champaign County, Illinois, by G. W. Kuhlman of the farm organization and management department of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

Boys who left the farm and came back to engage permanently in farming did so partly because of necessity, care of parents or personal health, and partly because of their desire for rural life.

All but 3 of the 120 farmers in the township were sons of farmers and had spent their boyhood in an agricultural environment, 61 per cent of the group being tenants.

The study showed that boys usually worked on the home farm until they were about 22 years of age, after which most of them married and rented the home farm or neighboring ones. Nearly 62 per cent of the farmers in the area were born in Champaign county, 12 per cent in other Illinois counties, and 16 per cent in some other part of the United States. More than 90 per cent of the farm owners were born in Champaign County.

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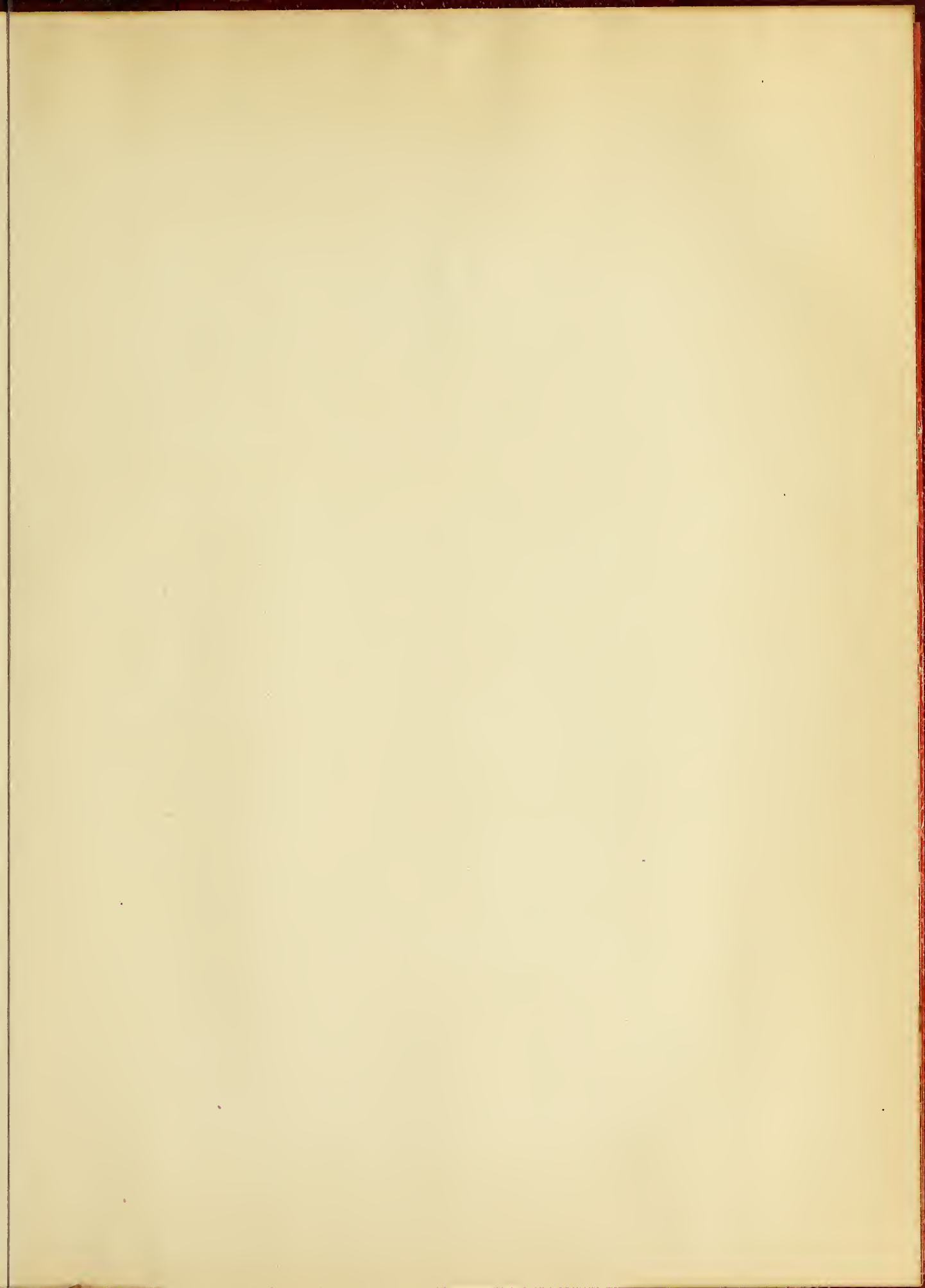
A SPECIAL SIX WEEKS' WINTER SCHOOL for leadership training has been arranged by the Agricultural Extension Division of West Virginia University to be held at the State Four-H Camp at Jackson's Mill January 17 to February 25.

In Congress

- H.R. 11768, by Mr. Taber, to regulate the importation of milk and cream into the United States for the purpose of promoting the dairy industry of the United States and protecting the Public Health, which passed the House during the last session, was reported out of the Senate Committee with amendment, report 1210.
- H.R. 15421, by Mr. Woodruff, to provide facilities in different localities in the United States for determining the commercial merits of the most promising seedling potatoes developed by the United States Department of Agriculture, to provide for the improvement of commercial seed potatoes.*****
- H.R. 15474, by Mr. Haugen, to establish a Federal farm board to aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of surplus of agricultural commodities.
- H.R. 15476, by Mr. Morgan, to authorize the appropriation for use by the Secretary of Agriculture of certain funds for wool standards.
- H.R. 15534, by Mr. Garber, to amend the retirement act.
- H.R. 15539, by Mr. Jones, relating to certain cotton reports of the Secretary of Agriculture, was reported out of House Committee without amendment, report 1643.
- H.R. 15540, by Mr. McFadden, to amend the Federal farm loan act.
- S. 4944, by Senator McLean, to amend the Federal farm loan act.
- S. 4974, by Senator Ransdell, to amend and reenact an act entitled "United States cotton futures act," approved Aug. 11, 1916, as amended.
- H. Res. 343 and H. Res. 347, by Mr. Browning, to instruct the Committee on Agriculture to substitute an excise tax on protected manufacturing for an equalization fee in agricultural bill.
- H.J. Res. 312, by Mr. Wurzbach, to provide for an investigation and report to the Congress in respect of surplus cotton on hand in the United States.

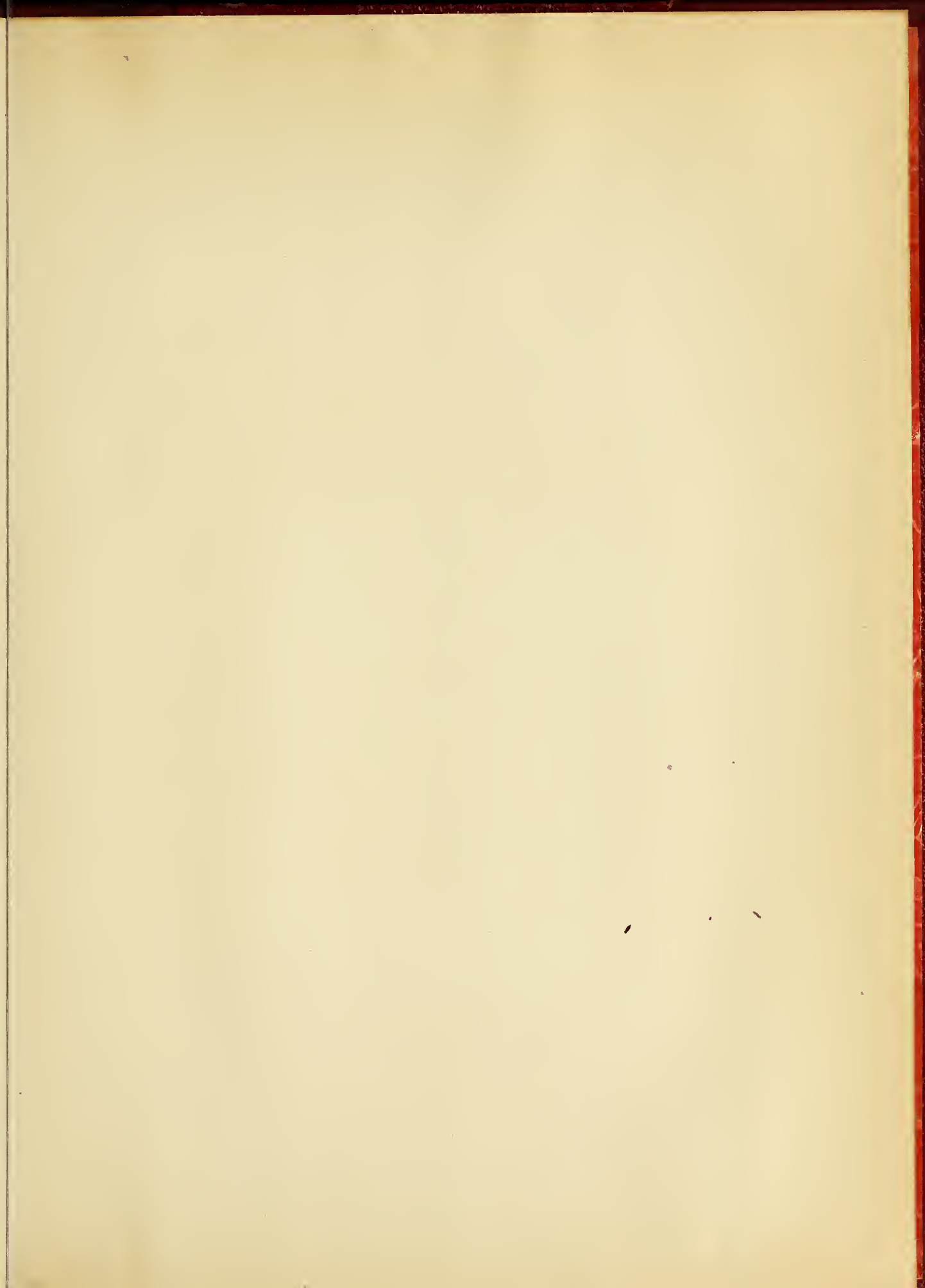
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ECONOMIC RESEARCH AS A BASIS FOR AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENTS AND PRODUCTION PROGRAMS, is the title of a mimeographed pamphlet issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The publication, by H. R. Tolley and J. W. Tapp, contains a discussion of the subject by Director Sidney B. Haskell of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station.











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